THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI, NO. 4 | COPYRIGHT 1943 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1943 | ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

State Prison 'Outmoded'? Vandegrift Heads Marines; Badoglio Regime Opposed

The World's Day—November 30, 1943

Boston: Charlestown State Prison Held Outmoded

Charlestown State Prison was described by Reuben L. Lurie, Parole Board chairman, today an "an outmoded, ill-equipped, and physically antiquated bastille which long ago should have been torn down." [Page 2.]

Wives of servicemen, who give up good jobs in Connecticut and follow their husbands from one overcrowded camp town to another, vainly seeking work where there is none for them, were "reluctantly" ruled ineligible for Connecticut unemployment compensation in Hartford today.

Another submarine, U. S. S. Queenfish, was launched this afternoon at Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, sponsored by Mrs. Robert A. Theobald, wife of the Rear Admiral commanding the First Naval District.

Massachusetts' Wing of the Civil Air Patrol is scheduled to receive at least six of the new 288 Army airplanes of liaison type that are being turned over to the C. A. P. by the War Department, Maj. John E. Shennett, state wing commander, announced today. [Page 2.]

Washington: Vandegrift to Head Marine Corps

Lieut. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift was appointed commandant of the Marine Corps, effective Jan. 1, in succession to Lieut. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, retiring because of the age limit. Announcement of the appointment was made by Secretary of the Navy Knox at a Marine Corps headquarters press conference.

Canned, frozen and dried rationed foods may be sold at reduced point values if there is imminent danger of spoilage and prices are cut at least 25 per cent, the OPA ruled, effective Saturday.

The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice has requested the Marinship Corporation of Sausalito, Calif., to delay discharge of several hundred Negro workmen, requested by the Boiler Makers' local union, because it would constitute a serious threat to the West Coast shipbuilding industry.

A general reduction of most meat ration point values will be indicated by Price Administrator Chester Bowles in a radio address tonight. Mr. Bowles, it was learned, will point out that substantial improvement of meat supplies for civilians has made possible ration cost reductions for nearly all items, including beef.

In Europe: New Badoglio Government Opposed

A vote of non-confidence in the new Badoglio Government was passed by the Committee of Liberation, composed of delegates of six Italian political parties, who also called for the abdication of King Victor Emmanuel and renunciation of rights to the throne by Prince Umberto.

French guerrillas attacked 22 city halls in the Somme department as patriot resistance was intensified in many areas, according to an Associated Press report from Barcelona.

Because of decreasing food supplies in Paris, Pierre Taittinger, president of the Paris municipal council, has advised all "unproductive elements" in the city, such as the very young, the aged and the ill, to leave for provincial "reception centers," according to a radiocast message from that city.

Two Polish villages have been wiped out entirely by the Nazis and more than 1,200 other Poles killed in retaliation for 16 assassinations in Bialystok province last July, according to German admission, says the Polish Telegraph Agency.

Russian and Italian prisoners of war are among those who have been put to work clearing up the bomb damage in Berlin, it has been disclosed in an AP dispatch reaching Madrid.

Berlin will not be evacuated, although the people of Vienna have been called upon to report all vacant rooms which may be used for billeting refugees from the German capital, the British Radio reports in a radiocast picked up by CBS.

The Allied Council on Italy was scheduled to hold its first formal session today. The Council, which will co-ordinate Allied policy with regard to Italy, is an outcome of the Moscow Conference.

National: Bronze Plaque Presented to Jeffers

The National Association of Independent Tire Dealers has presented a bronze plaque to William M. Jeffers, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, for "the honorable performance of his duties, for his fairness and perseverance" while serving as the nation's Rubber Administrator.

Shipyards and the draft have taken 30 per cent of the lumber industry's skilled labor, R. L. Smith of Charlotte, N. C., who said he spoke for 100 lumber mills in that state, told the Patman committee on small business conducting a hearing at New Orleans on the southern pine industry.

The S. S. Skull Bar, 22,400-ton tanker, and 23rd of its type built by the Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Company, was launched Monday at the Pinto Island yards. The ship will carry a book, built into the hull in the crew's living quarters, containing names of 2,500 ADDSCO employees who increased their War Bond purchases during the Third War Loan drive.

Americas: Brazil to Get 14th U. S. Subchaser

Rear Admiral W. R. Munroe, Commandant, Seventh Naval District and the Gulf Sea Frontier, will present a 173-foot subchaser to the Brazilian Navy Wednesday at Miami, the fourteenth craft to be transferred from the United States Navy to the fighting forces of this Latin-American ally.

Most Brazilian workers and all Government employees will get new Government-ordered wage increases beginning Dec. 1. This follows price freezes as of Nov. 11, which were ordered to readjust and stabilize Brazil's wartime economy and stem living cost rises.

Canada: New Trans-Atlantic Air-Speed Record

An air-speed record from Montreal to Britain was established on Nov. 29 when Capt. Richard Allen, an Australian member of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, flew a Liberator bomber 3,100 miles to a British airport in 11 hours and 35 minutes—21 minutes faster than the previous record, established a few weeks ago.

Congressional Ear Is Turned To Fishermen

House committee member is coming to Boston for first-hand information on strike situation.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Congress will lend an ear to the fishermen's strike and the New England fish situation generally tomorrow, when Representative J. Hardin Peterson (D) of Florida comes here from Washington to make inquiry for the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

Mr. Peterson, who is chairman of the subcommittee on fisheries, expects to stay in Boston for a day and a half gathering material, then to return to the capital to report his findings to the full committee.

Price ceilings on the sale of fish to the public are now being worked on by the Office of Price Administration, Capt. Patrick McHugh, Secretary-Treasurer of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, which is on strike, reported today on getting back from a one-day trip to Washington.

"The OPA is engaged on dollars and cents prices for the retailer," Captain McHugh said. "When the plan will be ready I don't know. It will be useful to the public at least. It will keep the price down to the consumer. That's something."

Appeal to NWLB

The strikers' chief appealed today to the National War Labor Board to get back into the dispute and find a remedy, saying the Fishermen's Union would like to know why the NWLB had abdicated its right to regulate employee earnings. The fishermen feel the NWLB should call on the OPA to submit its case for cutting the fishermen's income in public hearing and that the money lost to date should be restored, Captain McHugh concluded.

The last large trawler of the Boston fishing fleet came into port this morning with 103,100 pounds of fish, tied up, and completed the walkout of the Boston fishermen.

Fishermen of Gloucester will decide at a meeting next Monday night whether to strike in sympathy, their union headquarters reported today over long-distance telephone. "They are in favor of striking to help out the fishermen

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Japanese Capture Key to Rice Bowl; Report F.D.R., Churchill, Chiang Meet; WPB Acts to Meet Any Shift in Output

Changes are mainly to meet new war conditions but with eye to possible sudden peace

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—The War Production Board is reorganizing and "streamlining" its industry sections so as to be better prepared for the quick shifts in munition output which may be dictated by rapidly changing battlefront requirements.

Simultaneously, the streamlined WPB will be better prepared to cope with the even bigger shifts toward peacetime production which would be immediately allowable in the event of a sudden collapse of Nazi Germany.

The outlines of the reorganization were revealed by Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman, at a special staff meeting attended by heads of the Industry Divisions yesterday. According to reports of the session, Mr. Wilson announced that he was taking command of the Industry Divisions and assuming the post of Operations Vice-Chairman left vacant by the resignation of Hiland G. Batcheller, who returned to the Presidency of the Alleghany-Ludlum Steel Company last week.

Sees Big Job Ahead

Deprecating talk of an "easing" of munitions output, Mr. Wilson stresses that an enormous production job is ahead for 1944, that of boosting war output to levels considerably higher than the heavy totals achieved in 1943.

Part of the main "management" job within WPB's 27 Industry Divisions has been to gear American war economy for the rapid production changes ordered by the military. Such changes have been occurring regularly but Mr. Wilson believes that they will happen with increasing frequency from now on.

Lessons learned on the Italian beachheads and in the Central Pacific, plus the need for weapons to match the Nazis' latest so-called "secret weapons," may require important changes in design—and quickly, it is declared.

A dramatic change already effected is the rapid tapering off of the tank production program.

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Dispatch from Lisbon to Reuters says Stalin to join in conference at point in Persia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—Reuters, the British news agency, today received a dispatch datelined Lisbon which said "it is known here definitely" that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and President Chiang Kai-shek have completed a long conference in Cairo and are now en route to Iran (Persia) to meet Premier Stalin.

An Associated Press dispatch from London said this Reuter dispatch was not distributed by Reuters in Britain. However, it was transmitted through London and reached New York by normal radio transmission.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although sharp denials by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and other official sources on both sides of the Atlantic have deflated most of the recent peace rumors, there were renewed reports today, especially from London, that a momentous diplomatic move might be afoot.

Briefly, this is the situation:

1. A declaration of epochal importance involving a possible demand for Germany's surrender and signed by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin in the first meeting of the "big three" is expected to be announced in a few days, the Associated Press reported from London.

2. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and President Eduard Benes of the Czechoslovak Government in exile were reported in London dispatches to be attending or to be prepared to attend a great Allied conference on war and peace.

3. The Berlin Radio quoted Ankara diplomatic circles as disclosing that the planned meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin was to take place at Teheran, capital of Iran.

"Not So Far Away"

A German Foreign Office spokesman described rumors of German peace proposals and negotiations with the Allies as "absolutely ridiculous." However, the German newspaper Münchner Neueste Nachrichten declared editorially that the end of the war was "not so far away," although the final stages will be "terrible."

4. The Bern newspaper La Suisse said there were rumors in Budapest that German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop had resigned upon the demand of Army generals. Other Budapest dispatches to the Swiss Capital said the SS organ, Das Schwarze Korps, had violently attacked Germans who mention the Allied air attacks on Berlin in their letters to soldiers at the front.

5. Reports from widespread

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Associated Press

Crumbled Tarawa Defense

An armored Japanese pillbox which was knocked out by the United States Marines when they captured Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands.

Costly lesson of Tarawa: More "softening up" vital: Page 6.

Eighth Army storms up Sangro Ridge; Strong Soviet pressure slows German attacks.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

On the long-stationary front in China, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's fortunes suddenly have taken a serious turn with the occupation by the Japanese of the southern Chinese stronghold of Changteh.

The reverse in this capital of the Rice Bowl, which came as a surprise in view of reports immediately before of a Japanese setback, at once threatens the fate of the main Chinese southern center of Changsha, if the Japanese have sufficient forces to press home their advantage.

In Italy, General Montgomery's forces, storming the 1,000-foot-high Sangro Ridge, have pushed on four miles in their first major offensive since the long fall rains slowed down all operations in Italy.

Judging from previous experience of the Eighth Army commander, the initial stages of his attacks are slow, being more concerned to complete the destruction of the enemy lines than to rush forward. Thus in continuous fighting night and day for 36 hours, the difficult work on the ridge has been accomplished and the coastal bridgehead has been widened from 6 to 12 miles, practically up to the secondary bridgehead at Archi gained the previous day some 13 miles from the coast.

The advance apparently is still continuing toward the port of Pescara, 23 miles ahead, where the road system into the interior will allow General Montgomery to bring considerable pressure on the German flank.

In Russia, the situation is less definite, but it seems clear that German counterattacks are being held up by strong pressure at three sectors of the front in the Ukraine and at three sectors farther north in White Russia.

In the former, General Rokossovsky's forces have driven within 11 miles of Zhlobin, where a trunk north-south railroad crosses the main line from Gomel to Minsk. There was every indication that von Kluge's forces were being forced to withdraw toward Minsk.

In the Ukraine, a salient has been driven southward from Cherkassy on the Dnieper, while a new attack has developed between that city and Kremenchug, where the battle line takes a rectangular turn southward.

Meanwhile, the struggle in the Pacific is being pushed without any letup. Within four days of the opening attack on Tarawa in the Gilberts, an Allied airfield was installed and in use. This means that land-based planes now are able to rake Japanese bases on the Marshals to the north, protecting any operations the Navy and carrier-borne planes may undertake in that field.

In New Guinea, Australian infantry, supported by tanks and B-25s, were closing in on Bonga, a strongly defended Japanese jungle position northeast of Sattelberg. Sattelberg, which was taken Nov. 26, is five miles northwest of Finschhafen airfield, now in Allied hands.

Details on the air war were still to come in. American Eighth Air Force heavy bombers were out over Western Germany, making the eleventh major raid in a month. This followed closely on an RAF Mosquito night raid on the same area.

Tokyo Outer Defensive Ring Penetrated at Gilbert Isle

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

WITH THE FIGHTING 69TH MARINES INVADING MAKIN ISLAND, Nov. 22. Delayed.—The landings on Makin today were preceded by what one Navy officer called the "heaviest concentration of naval shellfire ever laid down on an area of this size."

The part of Makin on which we came ashore is a sandy, palm-covered island about six miles long, 500 yards wide, and 12 feet above sea level at the highest.

From one end to the other—wherever we noted Japanese activity—the island has been hit by naval shellfire totaling more than 2,000 tons.

Seventh Air Force bombers, operating from bases which in some cases were rushed to completion for this operation, also had been hitting the Gilberts. Bombings started some weeks ago and were greatly intensified in the past 48 hours.

As soon as the American units can repair the Japanese air facilities at Tarawa and our bulldozers have leveled off the field on

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Miss MacSwiney Takes On Job Of Guiding Maladjusted Girls

From school teacher to expert in juvenile adjustment is going to be no jump at all for Miss Mary E. MacSwiney, who will shortly take over her new duties as the result of the appointment she has just received from the Boston School Committee. For Mary MacSwiney has been helping maladjusted girls for 20 years, and the new job will merely give wider scope to her present activity.

She will take over the work of helping girls in the Boston schools who show signs of being predelinquents to find their adjustment to life and to the community. She will work closely with Frances J. Daly, who a short time ago was appointed to look after predelinquent boys. Both will work out of the Bureau of Child Accounting at 45 Myrtle Street, and will be under the supervision of Paul V. Donovan.

Miss MacSwiney believes that good recreational facilities for the girls will solve a great part of the problem. "As I've questioned the girls who have come to me here at the Brandeis Vocational School," she said today, "I have found that almost universally the girls think they would be happy if they could have a place where they could meet boys their own age, and have dances and parties and general good times. I really believe that if we extend this kind of community aid, we shall get a lot of these girls off the streets and their minds off soldiers and sailors."

Another contributing factor to girl delinquency in Boston, Miss MacSwiney believes, is one that has not been very widely voiced. "I am convinced that the biggest part of our problem is with girls who are first-generation Americans of peasant European stock. Their parents were either farmers in the Old Country or fishermen. Suddenly the family is thrust into urban life—more than that, into slum life—and whether the girl knows it or not, she is constantly struggling against being cooped up in a city. She subconsciously wants fields and open spaces and fresh air and trees, and half this kind of delinquency is a rebellion against the conditions of her life."

Miss MacSwiney thinks the handling of delinquent girls must be done with a light rein and she says she is almost willing to say that there are no "bad" girls; there are only maladjusted girls. "But I

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

British Find Subsidies Vital Wartime Aid; Grange Chief Backs Some Grants in U. S.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 30—The problem of Government subsidies is in the average Britisher's thought divided clearly into subsidies during wartime and their continuation into peace.

The arguments of necessity appear so overwhelmingly in favor of subsidies at the present time that it would be difficult to find any serious opponents.

Britain's subsidies have been increasing gradually with each year of war. In 1941 they amounted to £109,000,000, in 1942 they were £127,000,000, and probably there is a small increase again for 1943. Major subsidies have been for flour, bread, feeding stuffs, meat, milk, and potatoes. Whenever requests for subsidies come up, Parliament objections are not raised against the idea of subsidies but rather whether the money is being expended properly.

The obvious reasons for wartime subsidies are to prevent uncontrolled inflation, which otherwise would be inevitable, seeing such a large concentration of national resources is in labor and materials on economically unprofitable tasks of war, or, if things do not develop to this extreme, to prevent prices from becoming unbearable to the masses of the people upon whose efforts maintenance of the war depends largely.

Index of Prices

The subsidies policy is justified by results. Taking 1927 equals 100, the economist wholesale index of prices shows that the Nov. 9, 1943, index for foodstuffs was about 108, and the complete index just about 114. Prices of foodstuffs in the Ministry of Labor index were 119 in December, 1942, compared with September, 1939, equal to 100.

In Britain today, the prices of essential commodities have been kept from soaring because they are controlled and subsidized. Uncontrolled luxuries, on the other hand, have increased considerably.

There is general agreement from extreme Right to the extreme Left political opinions that subsidies are inevitable in wartime. The question of subsidies in peacetime is another matter on which there is a diversity of opinion.

Normality Issue

At the outset, however, the question arises as to when "peace," or normal conditions, can be assumed, since almost all official spokesmen are underlining the thesis that things will be abnormal for a number of years after hostilities cease. There will be a continued shortage of many kinds of raw and finished materials, and much of Europe will be a devastated area demanding a large part of whatever resources are available from the absolutely essential tasks here in Britain.

Under such abnormal conditions, which may be largely analogous to

Continued on Page 7, Column 2

British View on Subsidies

Subsidies have become a major issue in the United States. Their operation in Britain is studied in the accompanying dispatch by a staff correspondent who also is a contributor to British economic publications.

A further story on the operation of subsidies in Canada is to follow.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—Opening the Farm Bloc's fight against subsidies in the Senate Finance Committee today, following last week's House action to wipe out the Administration program, Albert Goss, spokesman of the National Grange, acknowledged that some food subsidies might be advisable and that his general strictures against subsidies did not apply to proposed subsidies carried in the pending bill itself.

The development came as Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio questioned Mr. Goss following his formal statement. Some observers saw in the incident the opening of a possible compromise on the bitterly contested subsidy program.

The issue arises on the bill to extend the tenure of the Commodity Credit Corporation, to which has been attached a rider to ban all subsidies after Dec. 31.

The bill passed the House last week, 278 to 117, and faces a Presidential veto if it passes the Senate. The Farm Bloc wants higher prices rather than subsidies.

Consistency Issue Raised

Mr. Taft raised the issue of consistency today, which has bothered many observers in the past. The very bill banning food subsidies contains this provision:

"Provided, that none of the foregoing provisions shall apply to any payments or losses incurred in transactions with respect to competitive domestic vegetable oils and fats and oil seed."

"How can that provision be reconciled with the general purpose of the bill to ban all food sub-

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Italy:

British Eighth Army Gains Four Miles

The British Eighth Army has driven four miles forward from the Sangro River, Allied Headquarters announced.

In 36 hours of continuous day

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The Weather

Cloudy

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Boston Cogitates Etymology and Semantology

What Boston is doing in Basic English was answered in part at the Women's City Club this morning when Harvard's Commission on English Language Studies and the Department of Adult Civic Education in Massachusetts united to give Boston women some account of the work going on in the State.

Basic English—the international language built on some 900 English words—has been much in the news of late because of Prime Minister Churchill's statement about its value at Harvard, Sept. 6. Its use in Massachusetts schools, however, has been making news for the past eight years. Men and women with no knowledge of English have been able in adult civic education circles in Somerville, Peabody, Chelsea, Fitchburg, Fall River, and a number of other towns to get a start in their new language with the help of Basic. One of these groups, from Somerville, was used at the City Club meeting to show the sort of teaching which Basic makes possible.

Dr. I. A. Richards, Director of the Harvard Commission on English Language Studies, gave the highlights of the Basic system and some idea of the work which has gone into making the "Learning the English Language" books used in Massachusetts' schools. These books, worked out by the Commission from earlier writings on Basic made by Dr. Richards in China for the teaching of English there, have been tested in a number of schoolrooms under the direction of Miss Mary L. Guyton, State Supervisor of Adult Civic Education. Miss Guyton then told something of the organization of Basic teaching in the schools.

Teaching Basic in operation was then presented by Miss Mary Whitney, Supervisor of Adult Civic Education in Somerville. Among the group she had were two brothers and a sister who came from Portugal as lately as last May without a word of English. Others, Italian, Armenian, Greek by birth, have been here a number of years without learning more than a broken bit of English till they took up work in Basic.

This Story Written In Basic English

The accompanying article, reporting a meeting addressed by Dr. I. A. Richards, is written in Basic English.

Since Prime Minister Churchill's reference at Harvard to Basic as a medium of international expression many persons have been interested to learn more about this language invented by two Englishmen, C. K. Ogden of Cambridge University and Dr. Richards, now of Harvard.

Basic English is built on a vocabulary of 850 "essential" English words, to which are added 50 international words. Basic's American headquarters is at Harvard University

Harvard Group Would Bar German Industrialization

Drastic deindustrialization of Germany regardless of what form of world organization emerges from this war is proposed by a group of Harvard faculty members as an immediate step after victory to prevent recurrence of aggression, it was disclosed today.

Leaving industrial reconstruction of the rest of Europe and internal agriculture as avenues for Germans to escape "undue hardships," the report was presented for discussion by the American Defense Group of Harvard. It was drafted by Prof. William John Crozier of General Physiology for the Group's Press Committee, under Prof. Warren A. Seavey of the Law School, which sponsored the report.

Control of "Germany's coal area (the Saar and Ruhr areas," specified the report, "must be transferred to another nation or nations; the basic machinery of all heavy industry should be physically transferred; the importation and manufacture of implements which can be converted into, and the machine tools which may create, machines for war, must be strictly limited for at least the next generation."

At Root of War Evil

Averring that war is based on machines, the report held that "if Germany is deprived of the possibility of the use of machines it will be deprived of its hope of conquest.

"It is not enough to prevent Germany from manufacturing the very machines of war; experience has shown that this does not prevent surreptitious building of such machinery nor the turning of peacetime machinery into the uses of war.

"The progressive breakdown of supervision by international agreements is historical fact; we cannot assume that the supervision of the interior economy of Germany will be more successful in the future than in the past."

Asserting that deindustrialization "will not produce undue hardship on the German people," the report said that for some years "German manpower can be utilized in rebuilding the Europe it has destroyed."

The move would be beneficial to "peaceful Germans," since it will have a tendency to prevent those who are not peaceful from being successful in their attempts at control."

After a generation, Germans "may be purified and the gifts of the Germanic people may then become available for peaceful uses."

Strongest After War

After the war, Germany will be stronger than any other national in Western Europe, in numbers, in reproductive strength, in technological ability and in qualities leading to united action, the report continued, seeing no indications that Germany "will have lost its will for conquest."

There is no "acceptable evidence" that Germans have any tendency to change their nature, it was averred. "There have been and still are many good Germans, but the Germanic traits have been such that this element of the population has not been able to prevent the control of those who have sought racial domination. On the contrary, such evidence as there is indicates that a large percentage of even those whose better natures are in control ordinarily lend themselves to the purposes of a united Germany engaged in its war effort.

"The evidence indicates," the report continued, "that in the commission of the unbelievable atrocities of the present war the Germans on the whole have either been completely united or have been reasonably complacent in looking forward to success by these means.

"The evidence is almost conclusive that the Germans will continue to constitute a danger to the world if given an opportunity; the peaceful people of the world have a right that the admitted risk, whether great or small, of another outbreak be not taken."

Great Conduit Is Completed For Flood Control in Hartford

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 30 (AP)—The Park River conduit in downtown Hartford, Conn., has been completed and at an early date will be turned over by Army engineers to the city for maintenance, Lieut. Col. Edgar W. Garbisch, Providence district engineer, announced today.

Designed to pass a Park River flood greater than any of record with the Connecticut River at its maximum stage, the double-barreled conduit, including the inlet and outlet structures, is 5,730 feet long, one of the largest structures of its kind in the world.

Each barrel is 30 feet wide and 19 feet high in the center, bigger than New York's Holland Tunnel. The top of the conduit will serve as a foundation for a four-lane highway to take traffic to the new Connecticut River bridge.

Army engineers awarded the contract to B. Perini & Sons, Inc., Framingham, who began construction in August, 1940. Work was hampered by unusual and unfavorable foundation conditions and by the fact that this job lies in one of Hartford's busiest sections.

Hartford contributed about $750,000 to the $3,500,000 final cost of the project. The city's contribution provided for the cost of changes necessary to carry the highway and otherwise to adopt it to fit in with future plans for the city.

Army engineers were authorized to complete this project because it was considered essential to the war effort for the protection from floods it afforded vital war industries in Hartford.

The new conduit is part of an extensive program which gives Hartford protection from floods of the Connecticut and tributary rivers. The plan, on which city officials and Army engineers from the Providence district worked closely together, includes extensive dike and flood-wall construction and pumping stations. Construction of two temporary pumping stations is under way now.

The projects around Hartford are part of the comprehensive flood control program for the Connecticut River which was presented by the Providence engineer office and approved by Congress in 1938. This plan authorizes the construction of 20 flood control reservoirs and local protective works in seven cities on the river.

Stranded Group Made Happy

Today a group of 25 aircraft technicians who have been abroad for 18 months are happily bound for California but it looked for a time as though Boston had a manpower problem.

These men had been working at a base in Northern Ireland for the Lockheed Overseas Corporation and claimed they were dumped from a steamboat from abroad on a Boston pier without funds.

Just as he was about to go into a meeting on some of Boston's manpower problems Mayor Tobin received a surprise visit from these men. All but five were from Burbank, Calif., home of the parent Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, and they all claimed they had expected transportation back to their native state, a provision which appeared, they said, in their original contract.

Mayor Tobin, after hearing their story, turned them over to John Flaherty, one of his secretaries. Mr. Flaherty immediately got in touch by long distance telephone with Robert Gross, President of Lockheed, who thereupon instructed the company's New York office to "meet all needs." The group then trotted off to the South Station to await the welcome news of arrival by wire of funds to purchase tickets.

When news of their plight reached local circles the men were offered passage home by a city relief agency and also by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. In fact, they all left much impressed by Boston hospitality.

Perry To Head Newton Bank

Joseph Earl Perry, State Commissioner of Banks, will resign his state post to assume the Presidency of the Newton Savings Bank, reliable savings bank circles reported today. The resignation may be delayed for a few months, but the move has definitely been decided upon, it is reported.

It is understood the Commissioner has talked over the move with Governor Saltonstall who has given Mr. Perry the "go-ahead" signal.

According to the report, Mr. Perry will succeed Henry E. Bothfeld, President of the Newton bank since 1937.

In April this year Mr. Perry was reappointed by Governor Saltonstall for a three-year term.

If the Commissioner retires from state service, as reported, he will be the second Bank Commissioner in recent years to leave the post to head a Massachusetts bank. Henry H. Pierce resigned as Bank Commissioner in January, 1937, to become President of the Merchants Co-operative Bank.

When Mr. Perry was originally appointed by Governor Saltonstall in 1940 the choice was considered a surprise in political circles. Mr. Perry is a lawyer and Past Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts. An authority on taxation and banking, Mr. Perry served in the Legislature from 1925 to 1930. He is a Republican.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, not quite so cold Wednesday, gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine: Considerable cloudiness tonight with occasional light snow along the southeast coast, mostly cloudy with snow flurries on mountains Wednesday, not quite so cold tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Considerable cloudiness with snow flurries in mountains tonight and Wednesday, not quite so cold tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, not quite so cold Wednesday.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:51 p. m.; height 11.1 feet. Wednesday, 2:29 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.

Netherlands Honors Bay State Women

By a Staff Photographer

Consul Presents Medals for Relief Work

Netherlands Consul in Boston, J. Ae. A. van Panhuys, presenting medals to three residents of Massachusetts who received citations today from the President of the Netherlands Red Cross in London. The recipients thus honored for relief work in aid of Netherlands war victims are (left to right): Mrs. W. Sprague Brooks of Orleans, Mrs. M. S. Sauvlet of Jamaica Plain, and Mrs. Russell A. Cone of Arlington. The medals, made in London, are of royal blue enamel over metal, with a lion rampant in gold, and the lettering, "Voor Maatschappelyk Werk"—(for social work). All three women are volunteer workers for Holland Relief, Queen Wilhelmina Fund, which has sent more than 9,000 garments from Boston to needy Dutch persons and Netherlands ships arriving in Boston Harbor.

Congressional Ear Is Turned To Fishermen

Continued from Page 1

of Boston and New Bedford," it was said. "That is the general talk. It's all the same union any way."

Biggest Group

If the Gloucester fishermen quit, this will take out the biggest group of fishermen on the Atlantic Coast. The union has 1,200 members there. Strikers of Gloucester, Boston, New Bedford and New York will then number 3,000.

"I think they are going to try to do something to help by bringing pressure on someone to settle the strike," commented Captain McHugh.

"They realize the rest of the men are getting a trimming and want to see something done to force the issue. If they tie up, they will bring pressure on the OPA to settle the dispute."

Gloucester is the biggest producer of fish from the standpoint of poundage on the Atlantic Coast, Edward H. Cooley, Executive Vice-President of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, noted. Boston normally is largest in value, but is now shut down.

"We are losing 8,000,000 pounds a week from the strike," he added, "and if Gloucester ties up will lose from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds a week."

Spread Indicated

Spreading of the strike both north and south is indicated by reports. The New Bedford agent of the union telephoned the central union office here of calls received from fishermen at Cape May, N. J., and Norfolk, Va., saying that though they were unorganized they were planning to tie up in sympathy. News dispatches from Maine told of vessels tieing up there in protest against the OPA price ceilings which caused the strike.

Representative Peterson determined to come to Boston tomorrow after talking with several members of the House Fisheries Committee who felt the trip would be useful, and after consulting with Representative John W. MacCormack (D) of Boston, House Majority leader. Mr. Peterson talked with Mr. MacCormack, he said, because he felt that Mr. MacCormack had always shown a fine interest in the fishing industry.

Serving as a subcommittee of one, Mr. Peterson expects to hold some formal hearings in Boston, but his efforts will be confined largely, he anticipates, to informal conversations with leaders of all sides. He will make his headquarters at the Parker House.

His investigation was authorized by Chairman S. O. Bland (D) of Virginia, Chairman of the full committee. A congressional inquiry was urged last week by Prof. Coltson E. Warne of Amherst College, a consultant for the Co-ordinator of Fisheries for the Department of Agriculture.

Allis-Chalmers Co. To Sponsor Symphony

Sponsorship of the radiocast Saturday evening concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra by the Allis-Chalmers Company is to begin on Christmas Day, Dec. 25, the Blue Network has announced.

The first half of each concert, under the direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, is to be presented from 8:15 to 9:15 p. m., E. W. T., over the nation-wide Blue Network, and by recorded relays abroad to the fighting fronts. Station WHDH in Boston is the local outlet and origination point for the series.

Miss MacSwiney Takes On Job Of Guiding Maladjusted Girls

Continued from Page 1

don't carry that to sentimental proportions," she said.

She hopes for great results from junior canteens and recreational projects run by the high school boys and girls themselves without too much supervision. She expects to work closely with Miss Mary L. Sheehy, principal of the new vocational school that will soon open in Dorchester at the Henry L. Pierce school building.

Home and church must co-operate more and more, Miss MacSwiney believes, if really effective work is to be done by her and Mr. Daly. She has observed that too rigid early confinement by the parents of a girl results these days in the girl escaping to pursuits that are not good for her, and she recommends that parents try for a better understanding and wiser control.

Miss MacSwiney graduated from the School of Education at Boston University with a Bachelor's Degree, and obtained the degree of Master of Arts from Boston College. Her first teaching job was in Puerto Rico, after which she taught for a while in Chelsea, Massachusetts.

"But I always really wanted to get into social work," she said today, "and when I discovered that the Brandeis School presented an opportunity for both teaching and social work, I came here and I've been here ever since—20 years now."

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Mary E. MacSwiney

Appointed yesterday by the Boston School Committee as expert on juvenile adjustment, to handle pre-delinquent girls.

Animal Hospital Makes Appeal For Discarded Blankets

An appeal to all animal lovers to contribute old cotton cloth or sheeting, as well as discarded blankets, to the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital for use in the organization's cages was issued today by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

"With the approach of cold weather," Society officials said, "and with the number of animals brought to our Hospital steadily mounting delay, it has become necessary for us to increase our supply of old blankets and cotton material for use in the cages of the various wards."

The Society requests that contributions be sent direct to the Angell Memorial Animal Hospital, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston.

Gasoline Case Dismissed

Federal complaint against Abraham Bowman of Roxbury, also known as Arthur Bowman, who was one of the first of many persons involved in alleged violations of gasoline ration regulations in this district, was dismissed today by United States Commissioner Martin T. Hall. In recommending dismissal, Joseph J. Gottlieb, Assistant United States Attorney, told the Commissioner that the defendant conducts a riding school at Forest Hills and was alleged to have transferred illegally 1,500 gasoline "C" coupons. It was the only transaction in which Mr. Bowman was involved, Mr. Gottlieb said, and since then he had cooperated with the Government in their efforts to stamp out this sort of traffic.

Workers Get $75,663

Back pay of $75,663 is set for 1,211 employees of the Lloyd A. Fry Roofing Company at Waltham, it was announced here today by Leo A. Gleason, New England regional director of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions. Payment of time and a half after 40 hours was also required in a consent decree signed in Federal Court.

Army-Navy 'E' To Be Given To Executive

Remote control presentation of an Army-Navy "E" pin to George E. French, Treasurer of the Atlantic Lumber Company of Boston, will take place this afternoon at the Parker House, it was announced by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Vestal Lumber and Manufacturing Compony in Knoxville, Tenn., which he started 40 years ago, is receiving the "E" pennant in recognition of excellence of war production.

The Vestal company manufactures PT and destroyer-escort boats, walnut gunstocks, aircraft gliders, parts, and wood for cantonments.

At 5 p. m., a remote control radiocast will originate there and will be heard by leased wire here by Mr. French, officials, and guests of the local lumber company.

Immediately following the program, at a dinner to be given Mr. French by the Atlantic Lumber Company, Maj. Frederick A. Winchester, labor relations officer for the New England Division Engineer, will make a formal presentation of the pin.

Mr. French has two grandsons in the armed service: Sergeant Edward L. French and Private Edward C. Wynne, both in field artillery.

School Hours Change

A change in the school hours of grammar schools to permit children to get home a half hour earlier is being studied by the Board of Superintendents prior to its consideration by the Boston School Committee. Classes would begin at 8:45 a. m. under the new plan, rather than 9 a. m., and end at 11:45 a. m. Children would return at 1 p. m. and finish at 3 p. m., cutting their present hour and a half lunch period 15 minutes.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Douglass Bush will talk on "Paradise Lost: Characters and Drama" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Thursday

Nancy Trickey, soprano, and Luise Vosgerchian, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

John V. Kelleher will talk on "The Development of the Irish Novel" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Saltonstall Clears Stokes Of Charges

Commissioner of Public Safety John F. Stokes has been absolved by Governor Saltonstall of charges made by the Attorney General's office that he failed to co-operate with that department in raids against alleged Boston gambling rings last January.

The Governor's position was made known yesterday after he had received a report from Commissioner Stokes answering charges made by Assistant Attorney General William F. Hayes that the State Police head had failed to provide an agreed number of men requested last January at the time of the raids on the so-called Sagansky number pool ring. This, according to Mr. Hayes, prevented a simultaneous raid on a horse-betting syndicate which was finally staged last week.

No Complaints

"I have no further questions to ask and no complaints to make," the Governor said in announcing he had received the report. He added that it did not seem wise to make the Stokes report public, since it dealt with police matters which were better not disclosed at this time.

Yesterday the Boston City Council adopted an order calling on Mayor Tobin to take steps to return to the Mayor the power to appoint a Boston Police Commissioner. The order, introduced by Council Matthew F. Hanley, calls for a bill to be submitted to the next session of the State Legislature.

Research at the State House shows, however, that not since 1885 has the Mayor of Boston had any authority in connection with appointment of the Police Commissioner.

From 1878 to 1885 the Mayor appointed a three-man Police Commission. From 1885 to 1906 the Governor appointed a three-man Commission. From 1906 to the present the Governor has had the power of appointing a Police Commissioner. Prior to 1878 the Boston police force was headed by a chief of police.

Terming the failure to reappoint Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty "one of the greatest political tricks every recorded in the annals of Boston," Councilor Hanley said it was a case "brewed from religious and race intolerance." He charged that the Attorney General had branded Commissioner Timilty an anti-Semite "for the purpose of stigmatizing Boston and to ingratiate himself with a people persecuted for centuries."

Calls on Bushnell

After calling on Mayor Tobin and on District Attorney William Foley of Suffolk County, Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan late yesterday spent an hour and a half with Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell at the latter's State House office.

Leaving the office Colonel Sullivan described his lengthy visit as a "social" call for the purpose of getting acquainted with the Attorney General, whom, he said, he knew but slightly. He told reporters that plans for reorganization of the Boston Police Department were not discussed and that the pending Boston police cases were touched upon in a "general sort of way." Assistant Attorney General Hayes sat in on the last half hour of the conference.

Colonel Sullivan went directly to the Governor's office upon leaving the Attorney General. There he formally relinquished his job as State Emergency Conservator and discussed a possible successor. Yesterday he also resigned his chairmanship of the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission.

Need of New State Prison Is Declared an Urgent One

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The State Prison at Charlestown was described today as "an outmoded, ill-equipped, and physically inadequate bastille which long ago should have been torn down," when Reuben L. Lurie, Chairman of the Massachusetts Parole Board addressed a group of social workers at the Hotel Statler on the rehabilitation of ex-prisoners.

"For example," pointed out Mr. Lurie, "it has no facilities for recreation for the prisoners; the men play ball between the buildings but that is all. It has no main dining room, and the men have to eat in their cells. Sanitation at the prison is so non-up-to-date that the 'bucket system' still prevails."

Concord Reformatory also came under criticism by the Parole Board head on the score that it was no reformatory but a prison, as witness the fact that prisoners are frequently transferred there from Charlestown. He declared that one of the chief needs of the State was to establish an over-all system of classifying prisoners.

Square Pegs in Round Holes

"What is the good," asked Mr. Lurie, "of training a prisoner in a trade when all the time he has such a low I. Q. that nobody would ever employ him? At present, we have no machinery for finding out what a man's needs are in this direction, whether he should be trained in one craft or another, or what we should do about him. It is pure hit-or-miss."

"It seems to me that from the point of view of good social work, you social workers had better get interested in this situation."

Declaring that "rehabilitation of ex-prisoners" was in itself an unfortunate phrase, Mr. Lurie said, "If our prison system were what it should be, we ought to be able to assume that prisoners had been 'rehabilitated' before they ever got to be ex-prisoners."

He suggested, furthermore, that all men and women engaged in prison work should do some "rehabilitating" of themselves and make themselves really experts in their line. "It certainly is no equipment for prison work for a man to have had long political experience."

He recommended that churches send their best men as chaplains to the prisons. Too often, he said, it is the men who have failed in other church work or in their outside life who are given the chaplain's job.

Mr. Lurie was one of the speakers at an institute meeting on "What Every Community Needs to Know About Rehabilitation," conducted under the auspices of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work whose 39th annual session opens at the Statler tonight.

Rehabilitation of Veterans

At the same institute, Harold Kiley, Vocation Officer of the Veterans' Administration at Boston, described how rehabilitation of ex-servicemen is already being carried on under the national legislation just passed.

Already, he said, 750 application blanks for vocational training have been sent out to eligible men. Only 140 have been returned, and of these a number are still in hospitals and not yet fit for vocational training. He revealed that many applicants had later felt they must refuse the training because the Government allowance was too low to permit them and their families to get along in the meantime.

The allowance at present, Mr. Kiley said, is $80 a month for a single man, $90 for a married man, plus $5 additional for each child. In the last war, he said, the figure was $100 for a single man, $125 for a married man, and $10 for each child. A bill is now pending in Congress, he added, to raise the present allowance scale slightly.

Punishment of War Criminals, Demand of Norwegian Leader

If the individual war criminals escape punishment there will be no protection for the coming generation, and no cause for any country to face the future with confidence, said Carl J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament, at a dinner last night given in his honor and that of the United Nations, at the Twentieth Century Club. The host was the Boston branch of the Norwegian Relief Committee.

Occupied nations, he added, think those who prate of "forgiving and forgetting" are suffering from religious megalomania, and "only those who have seen and know what kind of crimes have been committeed can realize what it would mean for the future if millions of minds should be poisoned because no attempt is made, under international law, to deal justly with individual criminals."

Just punishment, the only means of re-establishing confidence among nations, was also, he said, the one way of strengthening the nucleus of decency among some of the Germans. It would prevent private revenge on a large scale.

He made a plea for supplies of food and other necessities, and whatever help could be given the Norwegians without endangering the military plans of the United Nations. Shipments today, he said, would probably mean more than ten times the amount of supplies six years from now. He stressed the importance of helping those suffering and courageous people while they are still alive, adding, "The help you can give to people already dead is of limited military importance."

Pointing out that Norwegian seamen in the service of United Nations have risked not only their own lives but, what is more, the lives of those dear to them still in Norway, he reported that the Norwegian Royal Navy today is more than ten times the size it was when the Government went to England in 1940. It contains no big capital ships, but does include destroyers, corvettes, U-boats and a number of small vessels on duty all over the world.

One Norwegian captain, he said, had the title of "Convoy Leader Number One," for convoying 14,000,000 tons of shipping to England from the United States without losing a single ship. Like other brave Norwegians helping the Allied cause, he must remain anonymous, at least for the duration of the war.

British officials, he stated, had said that the Norwegian Merchant Marine was more valuable in the war effort than an expeditionary force of 1,000,000 men.

Norway's democratic traditions in existence for more than 1,000 years, he said, had made of every man and woman in the country a potential leader. When the clergymen and teachers, therefore, opposed Nazi domination, it was impossible to take as hostages the "potential leaders." So they took the babies, telling the clergymen and teachers that if they succeeded in getting across the border, their infants would be shot. This, he indicated, united the Norwegians as they had never been united before, and all differences of class and party vanished.

White, Senate Floor Leader, Adds to N. E. Note in Congress

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—With Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., (R) of Maine serving temporarily as Republican floor leader of the Senate in the absence of Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, New Englanders now hold down three of the four top-ranking floor jobs in Congress.

The all-important floor leadership posts in the House have long been held by those two veteran Massachusetts scrappers—Representatives Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican, and John W. McCormac., Democrat.

Now Senator White steps into Senator McNary's shoes as floor general for the Republicans in that chamber. Senator McNary is not expected back on the floor for some time.

The fourth floor leader is Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, the majority quarterback.

The diminutive Maine Senator was not chosen by accident for the unofficial job of assistant to Senator McNary. He's had 27 years' experience in the House and Senate. Before that he served an apprenticeship as secretary to his grandfather, the late Senator William P. Frye of Lewiston, Maine, who was President, Pro Tempore of the Senate and Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee. In the latter capacity, Senator White was clerk to the Committee as well.

Senator White served with his grandfather for the first two years after graduation from Bowdoin College, then returned to Lewiston to practice law.

In 1916 he was elected to the House, served there until 1931 when he shifted to the Senate. Next to Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, Senator White holds the record for continuous service in the New England Senatorial delegation.

Held for Grand Jury

Harold Lichman of Hingham, one of a group of employees of the Naval Ammunition Supply Depot at Hingham to be taken into custody on Nov. 15 on charges of receiving Government property illegally, was today held for the Federal Grand Jury by United States Commissioner Martin T. Hall, after he waived a hearing. His case was continued in bail of $500. He was alleged to have received five gallons of Prestone and nine cans of antifreeze belonging to the Government.

Strike Hearing Set

Hearing on the cause of the recent leather strike in the Peabody-Salem district will be held in Boston today at the New England War Labor Board. Prof. Howard Meyerhoff of Yale University will serve as chairman of a five-man panel to inquire and recommend a settlement.

Five-Gallon 'B' and 'C' Books Out Tomorrow

With the new five-gallon "B" "C" gasoline coupons becoming valid tomorrow, the Massachusetts Office of Price Administration today cautioned automobile drivers to be sure to get proper gallonage for the coupons they surrender on and after Dec. 1.

The OPA pointed out that the old "B" and "C" coupons issued for periods starting prior to Dec. 1 are still good for two gallons each. The new "B-2" and "C-2" coupons issued for ration periods beginning on and after Dec. 1 are worth five gallons each. The old coupons are marked either "B-1" and "C-1" or just "B" and "C."

Some Maine Fathers To Be Called Soon

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 30 (AP)—Col. Charles D. Bartlett, Acting Director of State Selective Service, said today that "there will be a few" Maine fathers called by local draft boards for induction into the armed forces to fill the January quota.

He said, however, that no information had been received as to what would be the State's January quota.

Gas to Save Oil Pleas Are Denied

New Englanders need not expect they will be able to obtain additional gasoline rations for trips south, even though the reason for the trip be the saving of fuel oil here at home, according to Eldon C. Shoup, regional rationing office of the Office of Price Administration.

Mr. Shoup said today such trips ignored both the need for tire conservation and the fact that gasoline is just as scarce as fuel oil.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $13.00; six months, $6.50; three months, $3.25; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

WRA Called Incompetent At Tule Lake Riot Probe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—Representative Clair Engle (D) of California told the Dies Subcommittee today that in his opinion the War Relocation Authority was incompetent in operating the Tule Lake, Calif., Japanese segregation center, scene of recent rioting, and that operations should be handed over permanently to the War Department.

Mr. Engle, in whose district the camp is located, did not charge WRA incompetency in operation of the nine other Japanese relocation centers, from which known or suspected disloyal Japanese have been culled to make up the 15,000 Japanese racials at Tule Lake.

While a Dies Committee spokesman, "prejudging the evidence" in hearings which will continue throughout the week, said the testimony would provide ample justification for removal of Dillon S. Myer as National WRA Director, Mr. Engle, who attended the California State Legislature hearings investigating the Tule Lake disturbances, did not recommend the removal of Mr. Myer.

Lack of Precautions

Chief criticism leveled at the WRA in today's hearing was that it failed to take additional precautions for security, fire control, and property protection at Tule Lake when that post was changed last summer from a relocation area to a segregation camp where, the WRA knew, disloyal and trouble-making Japanese were to be located.

Despite a petition by white members of the camp last August for erection of a "man-type" fence between the Japanese barracks and the administration area, this fence was not built until after the riot of Nov. 1 which resulted in injury to the camp's chief medical officer and the forceful detention by the Japanese of 100 members of the white administrative personnel while a Japanese "committee" presented its demands to the Camp Director.

Similarly it was charged by Mr. Engle that the local WRA administration allowed a state of affairs to continue in which theft of camp equipment, waste of materials and food, work "slow-downs" and harassing demands were the order of the day, and failed to take effective counteractive measures.

Queried regarding these charges, spokesmen for the WRA replied that some additional security measures were taken when the status of the Tule Lake center was altered, these measures including the throwing of an extra fence around the entire camp, doubling of the white internal security guard force from three to six men, and increasing the number and equipment of the Tule Lake Army troops, troops being stationed close to each camp as a precautionary force.

Refused to Build Fence

Simultaneously, WRA officials explained that they refused to set up the fence between the Japanese and administrative areas because they felt this would turn Tule Lake into an outright internment camp and destroy all chance of eliciting co-operation from the Japanese in establishing and running a peaceful community, growing of crops, and general participation in fire, safety, and other community services.

Apparently, the WRA leadership now has concluded that this friendly approach won't work at Tule Lake, for the Army was called in after the second disturbance of Nov. 4, the "segregation" fence was built, and stiffer measures of control are ready for the day when the Army turns over control to the WRA again—provided Congress permits the camp to revert to WRA management.

With Mr. Engle quoting copiously from reports made to the California legislative investigators including statements by Ray R. Best, Camp Director, and R. D. Cozzens, WRA Regional Director, Committee testimony dealt largely with causes of the Tule Lake rioting, its leadership, and tactics of the Japanese leaders bent on causing disturbances.

Immediately with the coming of the segregated Japanese, picked because of suspicions of their disloyalty from other Japanese relocation camps and even from Hawaii, the camp atmosphere changed, Messrs. Best and Cozzens declared. The hitherto efficient fire-fighting organization, for instance, became an outfit in which false alarms happened continuously, fire trucks overturned, hoses were damaged and apparatus dashed in the opposite direction from the fire. This was ascribed to the disgruntled new personnel manning the equipment.

Unreasonable Demands

Simultaneously, a slow-down began in the coal-loading area, farm strikes began to spring up, and a Japanese committee began presenting unreasonable demand after demand to camp authorities, Mr. Engle reported. Among these were requests for unemployment compensation during strikes and demands for the resignations of most of the white camp officials, including the entire medical corps.

The Japanese leaders were described by Mr. Best in his report as "a gang of social misfits" led by S. Kai, a Shintoist priest, among others—a group culled from other centers who upon arrival at Tule Lake sought to gain domination by continued harassment tactics and by forcefully compelling the many Japanese in the camp who wished a peaceful existence to participate in strikes, demonstrations, and thievery.

House Asked To Probe Civil Service Order

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Representative Fred E. Busbey (R) of Illinois asked the House Nov. 29 to investigate an order of the Civil Service Commission forbidding its investigators to ask prospective Government workers any "general questions" about their political philosophy.

"The pay rolls of the Government have hundreds of known Communists on them, who will never be eliminated if an order like that is allowed to stand," he said.

The Commission said it had issued such instructions to its staff investigating job applicants in August, 1942. The order contained this specific section:

"Do not ask general questions regarding the political philosophy of the applicant, such as whether he believes in capitalism or what his opinion is regarding certain events of a current or historical nature."

In addition, the investigators were instructed against asking questions about union membership, to avoid describing any group or organization as "communistic," or to ask a witness if an applicant was communistic, unless followed immediately by questions whether he or she was Fascist or pro-Nazi.

"Obtain all avaliable information from witnesses which will help establish whether the applicant was a Communist Party line conformist," the order added.

In a statement, the Commission said:

"The Commission believes that adequate evidence relative to the qualifications of persons seeking employment in the Government can be obtained without, in any way, violating the civil liberties of American citizens. The results of the Commission's investigatory activities bear out this belief."

Tom Harmon Safe, China Base Reports

UNITED STATES 14TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, China, Nov. 29. Delayed. (AP)—Lieut. Tom Harmon, former University of Michigan All-America football star who was shot down in combat with Japanese Zeros Oct. 30, now is known to be safe, it was announced today.

The announcement did not give details of his escape. Lieutenant Harmon, a fighter pilot, was reported missing after a dive-bombing attack on Kiukiang, Yangtze River port.

It was the second time the former All-America halfback had been reported missing. Last April a bomber he was piloting was disabled in a rainstorm over French Guiana, and the six-man crew bailed out.

Lieutenant Harmon was saved after slashing through the jungle until he met natives who guided him to a settlement, and he credited his athletic training with helping him survive the ordeal.

An order for Lieutenant Harmon's promotion to First Lieutenant came through the day after he was lost in the raid over Yangtze.

[Lieutenant Harmon was assigned to the 449th Fighter Squadron in China and was credited with bagging two Zeros. He was an All-America choice in 1939 and 1940.]

Traffic Fatalities Are Up For First Time During War

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (AP)—A sharp increase in the nation's traffic fatalities—18 per cent in October—was recorded today as the first rise since wartime travel restrictions were imposed.

The National Safety Council reported it was the first break in a downward trend that began shortly after Pearl Harbor. No precise reason was apparent, but Donald S. Berry, Director of the organization's Traffic and Transportation Division, suggested several possible contributing factors.

He stated there were indications that many drivers now had a tendency to disregard wartime traffic caution in the optimistic belief that victory is in the offing. He added that there may have been a recent increase in motoring.

He pointed out, too, that the figures on the upturn were provided by a comparison of fatalities of October of this year and October, 1942, when the 35-mile speed limit went into effect and when the toll showed a record drop of 47 per cent.

"But none of these factors can alter the fact that the October increase provided definite proof that even wartime restrictions are no automatic solution to the nation's traffic problem," Mr. Berry said. ". . . America has cashed in on the bonus savings in human life that accompanied these restrictions, and any future reductions in the traffic toll must be earned the hard way."

Fatalities on streets and highways numbered 2,430 in October. But the total for the first 10 months of 1943—18,110—represented a 20 per cent decrease from the same 1942 period.

City safety leaders through the first 10 months of 1943 and their fatality rates per 10,000 registered vehicles were:

Group one (more than 500,000 population)—Milwaukee, 2.9; Washington, 3.3; St. Louis, 3.4.

Group two (250,000-500,000)—Providence, R. I., 1.5; Minneapolis, 1.6; St. Paul, 1.7.

Group three (100,000-250,000)—Utica, N. Y., 0.9; Cambridge, Mass., 1.1; Wichita, Kans., 1.2.

Group four (50,000-100,000)—Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and Wheeling, W. Va., zero each; Oak Park, Ill., 0.6.

Smaller centers with perfect records through October included Boise, Idaho; Poughkeepsie and Kenmore, N. Y.; Lafayette, Ind.; Klamath Falls, Ore., and Waukesha, Wis.

War Reporters Win Praises of General

PEARL HARBOR, Nov. 30 (AP)—The bravery and truthful reporting of war correspondents was praised today by Maj. Gen. Holland McMutrie Smith who led the assault on Tarawa in the Gilberts.

"I've seen enough of the hazards you correspondents go through to get your stories," he told a press conference. "Your shazards are as great as those of the soldiers. This is an unusual sttaement. Please, don't misunderstand.

"I feel keenly that you gentlemen can do as much to win this war as the soldiers with rifles. My personal reaction to what I've seen is that no greater courage has been demonstrated than that you demonstrate by your efforts to get the truth," he added. "I think recognition should be given you."

Marine's Sentiment of '43

Official United States Marine Corps

Marine Recruits Train Hard at San Diego

Marine Corps Base at San Diego turns out thousands of seasoned and resourceful Marines from the many recruits that come from throughout the nation.

Shores May Not Be Tripoli, But Pacific 'Boots' Look Ahead

By Kimmis Hendrick

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

They haven't seen the Halls of Montezuma yet, or the Shores of Tripoli, but they're on their way.

Marine recruits by the thousands, men facing some of the toughest fighting jobs the world has ever known, are getting initial training at Marine Corps Base here—training keyed to the challenging and victorious Guadalcanals and Midways of this war and guaranteed to sustain one of the proudest military traditions of history.

"Boots," Marine lingo dubs the recruits. Boot-camp, according to Marine Corps "slanguage," is the place that "makes a man out of a mouse." If this seems over-hard on the youngster who enlists with his parents' consent or the older fellow who comes in under Selective Service, it nevertheless points pretty much to what the Base is thinking about as the best way the Corps can be celebrating its 168th anniversary this month.

There can be no question but that the recruit's seven weeks in San Diego—or at Parris Island, South Carolina—give him more snap, self-command, and courage for action than he might rarely have attained in as many years.

Obedience Is Paramount

"In war," said Napoleon, "obedience counts before every other quality—even before bravery." From the day he arrives, obedience is what he is going to be learning. Not the unreasoning variety, but the kind connate with resourcefulness, stamina, and above all, teamwork.

The new man here steps into an atmosphere keen with precision, respect for rank, and self-control. A "Leatherneck," he sees right off, has his special brand of toughness—not made of physical courage mainly, but the product of a tradition and an idealism that practically goes back to the Continental Congress resolution of a critical November in 1776 when a Corps of Marines was established. The "feather merchant," slang name for the little Marine who can scarcely be seen alongside the tall fellows, claims the biggest jobs are just as much his right and duty as anybody's. That's the way a Marine must feel. . . .

The "Letter of instruction No. 554," ordered to be read here and everywhere Marines are stationed around the world on this year's anniversary, explains this "why" of a Marine in these proud phrases: "During the greater part of its existence," it reads in part, "the Marine Corps has been in action against the nation's foes. . . . In every battle and skirmish since the birth of our Corps marines have acquitted themselves with the greatest distinction winning new honors on each occasion until the term 'marine' has come to signify all that is highest in military efficiency and soldierly virtue."

Turn to the Spiritual

The recruit at San Diego can hardly help digging in with his toes to maintain a record like that. He does it literally, by the way. The "boon dockers" he wears—field shoes that weigh, as one about 9,000,000 pounds, may look "boot" conservatively estimated, as though they were made of cast iron, but he has to have his pair resoled after three weeks' use.

There is little chance that he can "get by" with anything. If he doesn't swim, for instance, he will be swimming before basic training ends. If, after he has finished boot-camp and the luxury of leaves becomes his due, he tries to slip away without a proper crease in his trousers, he'll be sent back to do a bit of pressing. It's part of a Marine to be spotless and always trim.

This kind of living leads to fundamentals. The chaplains here point out that thousands who may never have reached out consciously for spiritual help in civilian life attend the religious services held on the Base. The Chevron, weekly newspaper published by the Marines in the San Diego area, lists Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish, and Christian Science services conspicuously.

The "boot" at San Diego Marine Corps Base is seeing, broadly speaking, that he is headed toward something big—winning the war, certainly, and doubtless a major part in policing vast areas during the world's probationary years of peace beyond. After his preliminary seven weeks here, he will be getting advanced training along specialized line at this Base or else toughening, commando-type workouts at such camps as Pendelton, Elliott, and Gillespie situated in the rugged country above San Diego. Before he goes into actual combat, he will know what it takes—and he will be sure that he can "dish it out."

Churchill Receives Twain Society Medal

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 30 (AP)—In a letter to Cyril Clemens, President of the Mark Twain Society and a second cousin of the famed humorist, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill has acknowledged receipt of the Society's Gold Medal awarded annually for literary achievement.

The medal was presented to Mr. Churchill through the British Ambassador, Viscount Halifax, in recognition of the Prime Minister's oratorial eloquence.

"The medal will serve to keep fresh in my memory a great American who showed me much kindness when I visited New York as a young man by taking the chair at my first public lecture and by autographing copies of his works, which still form a valued part of my library," Mr. Churchill wrote.

Tule Lake Japanese Used Whisky Still

REDDING, Calif., Nov. 30 (AP)—Japanese at the Tule Lake Center operated a large moonshine whisky still in the camp and sold some of the liquor to civilian workers outside, says Dewey Eagan, liquor enforcement officer for the State Board of Equalization.

Mr. Eagan said that he received information several months ago that four stills were being operated at the camp, but that he could not gain admission to the grounds.

He said that Kenneth Blair, in charge of the Federal Alcohol Tax Bureau, Sacramento, told him the Army recently had found a large still and a quantity of mash in the camp.

Farm Groups Differ on Trade Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT, Ind.—To know farm opinion on national and international issues of today, it isn't enough to follow the debates of the biggest farm organizations. An articulate minority, such as the National Farmers' Guild, reveals that there is wide diversity in the views of organized farm groups.

The big organizations, such as the National Grange and American Farm Bureau Federation, look with favor upon world trade, organization for world government, and other international movements properly safeguarded in the national interest. The Guild at its recent convention, however, adopted a statement against such measures, affirming this nation's self-sufficiency.

The Guild adopted resolutions supporting tariffs on basic products, favoring protection of the synthetic rubber industry, and opposing reciprocal trade agreements, and "all internationalistic proposals such as Union Now, One World, and World Court, as dangerous to the continued independence and well-being of our country." A strongly isolationist address by Carl H. Mote, Indianapolis attorney, preceded adoption of resolutions on this subject.

The Guild based its resolution on tariffs on the premise that the American economy is founded upon natural resources. "It differs from the economies of other nations in that it has been almost entirely developed by domestic and not by foreign trade," the resolution stated, adding that it is dependent upon American prices, not world prices. Furthermore, within this economy, it declares, American agricultural income exerts a more compelling control over incomes of a greater number of citizens than does any other factor of that economy. From this premise the Guild concludes that the nation can be prosperous only if farmers get a reasonable return for their products.

Subsidies Decried

From this reasoning also it comes to the conclusion that consumer subsidies are landmarks "on the road to economic suicide." It calls upon labor to sit down with agriculture and by co-operative study determine a sound postwar price policy.

On the question of tariff, the Guild, continuing along this line of reasoning, argues that withdrawal of protection from basic raw materials of the United States will "result in the enforced retirement of the farmer as the best customer of industry," will "destroy national purchasing power . . . forcing the United States into world-wide competition for trade and raw materials and thereby making inevitable World War III." The Guild therefore opposes reciprocal trade agreements and "executive agreements which make possible trade concessions under Lend Lease."

On some points in the farm program the Guild is in agreement with other farm organizations. It is entirely in accord with majority farm opinion in its protest against subsidy and its claim that fair price in the market place would not be inflationary. The Guild has long been opposed to AAA crop control—even when farm prices were low and at a time when some groups "went along" with the Government program as expedient even though they did not indorse it in principle. Now, with the disappearance of most crop surpluses, which brought on the control policy, the Guild is more emphatic than ever in its demand that AAA be abolished as "a costly and unnecessary bureau." In this stand it has the support of some elements in the big farm organizations, although not the organizations themselves. In its appeal for adequate provision for skilled labor, machinery, and supplies it is speaking the opinion of practically all farm groups.

Food Failures Laid To Federal Bureaus

By the Associated Press

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 30

The United States is not producing any more food now than it did during World War I, R. A. Trovatten, President of the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture, said yesterday.

Speaking before the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the organization, Mr. Trovatten declared:

"The blame should not be placed on the man who is working 80 hours a week on the farm," Mr. Trovatten said, but should be charged to "centralization of farm management from Washington."

Mr. Trovatten, Minnesota Commissioner of Agriculture, Dairy and Food, said measures by individual states have become "increasingly difficult, because the Federal Government has consistently ignored and refused to comply with state rules and regulations."

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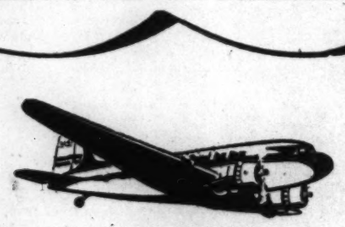

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SOLON PALMER • NEW YORK

Quincy Clubwomen Juniors Take Turn at U. S. O. Soon

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Quincy's United Service Organizations Center—one of the largest single clubs in this area—will be exactly one month old when the Quincy's Women's Club Juniors take their turn at providing the entertainment next Friday evening.

The girls have engaged the "Stardusters" Orchestra for the occasion, and dancing will start at 8 o'clock. Refreshments, provided by the Juniors, will be served at the snack bar during intermission, and all other recreational facilities will be open to the servicemen.

Each Friday night a different community organization takes over. Among those to date have been Junior Hadassah and Christ Church Fellowship. The Wollaston Mothers' Club is scheduled for a Friday in January. This week Miss Sally Moscardelli, hospitality chairman of the Juniors, and Miss Catherine Long, program chairman, have general charge of arrangements, but they are being eagerly assisted by the entire club.

Quincyites are proud of their Center with its 10,000 square feet of floor space divided into a lounge and dance hall on the ground floor with a game room and snack bar below. The former are comfortably furnished and attractively decorated in ivory, green and brick, while the basement is done in yellow, brown and rust. The director, R. Stanley Kendig, is receiving the enthusiastic co-operation not only of the local women's clubs but of church and fraternal groups as well. Before taking this job, Mr. Kendig was directing youth and social action programs for the Connecticut Council of Churches.

Head of all the women's work at the Center is Mrs. Ethel Robbins, formerly a member of the Wollaston Woman's Club. Her job in part is to see that the Center is staffed with at least five senior hostesses each night—one to serve as general receptionist, one to sew and mend, two to assist with games and one to act as "cruising housekeeper."

Fifty junior hostesses are on duty each evening. Seven more juniors are chosen as "staff aids" to "cover" the office, the check room and the snack bar. Other volunteers are assigned to prepare the food, except on Wednesday nights when the Red Cross mobile canteen performs that service. Altogether, according to Mr. Kendig, about 200 seniors and 550 juniors will have a chance to serve each month. So far, the number of servicemen making use of the Center has averaged between 160 and 190 a day.

A Sunday evening musicale is proving to be a popular feature of the weekly program. It includes semiclassical and popular numbers by the Bernaldi Ensemble, which is composed of Quincy talent, and group singing. It is planned to have a feature performer in addition. Next Sunday the guest will be John Bell, a seaman from New Jersey. Mr Kendig says the men especially like singing or playing by one of their own number.

When the Quincy Women's Club Juniors take over next Friday, Mrs. George P. Harford, Mrs. William Hobbs and Mrs. George Long will have charge of the check room, while Mrs. George R. Higgins, Jr., Mrs. Frederick Kitteredge, Mrs. Leon LeClair, Mrs. Robert Mattson, Mrs. Kenneth McKenzie, Mrs. William Munroe, Mrs. Nicholas Rucky, and Mrs. John Whyte will see that all who visit the snack bar are well fed.

Wednesday Programs

Revere Woman's Club—Mary L. Guyton and Eleanor Maskel will discuss and demonstrate "Basic English" at the club's regular meeting at the First Congregational Church. Mrs. Mary A. Brosnahan and Miss June Hamblin, both teachers in the Revere schools, are co-chairmen for the afternoon.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—Emily Kimbrough, co-author with Cornelia Otis Skinner of "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay," will be guest speaker at an open meeting in the Senior High School Auditorium at 2:30 p. m. The Club's scholarship fund will benefit from the sale of tickets. This fund has been its pet philanthropy for many years and it intends to continue its aid to deserving students in spite of heavy wartime demands.

Weston League of Women Voters—Membership tea at the home of Mrs. George W. Hammond, 293 Boston Post Road, 3 p. m. Miss Marie Carroll, President of the Boston League will discuss various peace plans in the light of the Moscow Declaration. She will be introduced by Mrs. Erlund Field, Foreign Policy Chairman.

New Century Club, Needham—Christmas program at the Unitarian Church 2:15 p. m., with Miss Artiss de Volt, harpist, and Mrs. Mary Nevery, soloist.

Boston Alumnae Club of Massachusetts State College—A Buffet Supper Christmas party will be held at the home of Mrs. L. Francis Kennedy, 73 Edgemoor Road, Belmont, proceeds to go to the Alumnae Student Loan Fund of the College. Miss Eleanor W. Bateman of the Boston Club is on the committee which administers this fund. Miss Nancy Parks, President, invites all alumnae now located in and near Boston to join the group. Miss Janet C. Sargent, 298 Central Street, Cambridge, has charge of tickets.

Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts—The five Regional Vice-Presidents will welcome Presidents of Federated Clubs throughout the State and the Executive Board of the Federation at a morning coffee in Horticultural Hall at 10:30 a. m. The five hostesses are Mrs. L. Joseph Eno, Mrs. Allen L. Gillett, Mrs. William Franks, Mrs. Robert Bowen, and Mrs. John C. Jones, Jr.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Dec. 4 — Brown Stamps "G," "H," "J," and "K" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid, will expire on this date.

Brown stamps "L" and "M" now valid; "N," Dec. 5; "P," Dec. 12. All expire Jan .1, 1944.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods—First series of Green Stamps "A," "B," and "C" in Book No. 4 now valid; expire Dec. 20. Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" become valid tomorrow and expire Jan. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—New No. 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Tomorrow—Last day for tire inspection for C book holders.

New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601.

Mailing Dates

Christmas mailing closing dates for points within continental United States are as follows:

Tomorrow mail cards and letters to Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Dec. 3 mail cards and letters to Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Dec. 6 mail parcels and on Dec. 13 mail cards and letters to Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Boston postal district.

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Federal Judges of New England in Annual Conference

By a Staff Photographer

Their Discussions Include Proposed New Rules of Criminal Procedure

Criminal sessions of the United States District Courts, usually held Tuesdays, were postponed until Wednesday this week in order to enable four District Judges at Boston to attend the second day's meeting of the Conference. Left to right (seated): Circuit Judge John C. Mahoney of Rhode Island, Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter of Washington, Circuit Judge Calvert Magruder of Massachusetts, and Circuit Judge Peter Woodbury of New Hampshire. Standing: Federal District Judges Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., George C. Sweeney, Francis J. W. Ford of Massachusetts, John P. Hartigan of Rhode Island, Arthur D. Healey of Massachusetts, John A. Peters of Maine, and George F. Morris of New Hampshire.

More Support For Vermont Schools Urged

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 30—The need for increased local and State support for Vermont's school system is fast becoming critical, Gov. William H. Wills declared this week, in the regular weekly report of his administration.

War conditions, he said, have tended to emphasize many public school needs which have been long in existence and which have been repeatedly presented to public attention by the State Board of Education, the Commissioner of Education and the Governor. Some needs, he added, have become so critical that more than ordinary public attention should be given them.

Inability of local districts to raise teachers' salaries to anywhere near an amount comparable to wages received in other occupations is the greatest current problem before school authorities, the Governor asserted. Knowledge of this, he said, is deterring high school graduates from entering schools for teacher preparation and contributing to the future shortage of teachers. Because of the lack of competent teachers, the Governor pointed out, the State is menaced dangerously by the threat of lowered educational standards.

Last year, the Governor said, the State had approximately 300 emergency teachers. This year there are practically none. The situation, he continued, is rapidly getting beyond the control of the local communities.

Federal aid is not the solution to the problem, he said, because this would involve Federal control of the schools. The only satisfactory solution, the Governor believes, is further State aid.

"The most difficult feature in any program whereby the State enlarges the function it performs is in securing legislative sanction for increased State aid," the Governor continued. "The only justification for any State aid is to enable all communities in the State to offer comparable advantages to their boys and girls. I believe no boy or girl should be penalized educationally because he lives in a 'poor' rather than a 'rich' town. It is as an evener of educational opportunity that the State steps in to assist."

In conclusion, the Governor said he realized the problem could be corrected only by legislation so far as the State is concerned, but he believed "this is the proper time to call attention to the educational situation, "so the people could think carefully along the line of a solution.

* * *

Steamer Leaves

The waters of Lake Champlain lapped at the hull of the steamer Vermont for the last time this week, as stripped of all superstructure, what remained of the "pride of the fleet" was towed slowly down the Lake and through the locks at Whitehall, N. Y., on the first leg of its voyage to Mexico.

The final destination of the old excursion steamer had not yet been decided when it left Burlington harbor, according to Horace Corbin, General Manager of the Champlain Transportation Co. Looking strangely similiar to a "baby flat-top" airplane carrier, the hull of the former Vermont was towed down the lake at six knots an hour by a tug, making its first voyage in more than a decade. War-time need for cargo bottoms, prompted the sale of the famous lake steamer, General Manager Corbin said.

Wartime Recreation To Be Discussed

An all-day conference on wartime recreation will be held in Gardner Auditorium at the State House Dec. 9, it was announced today.

The conference, called by Governor Saltonstall, will attempt to unite all community forces, public and private, throughout the State to meet the recreational needs of youth, war workers, and the civilian population in general.

Bay State Meeting in Full Requirements of Draft Quotas

War Activities in New England

Responding "practically in full" to all draft quotas every month, Massachusetts evidently is not one of those States whose flinching on the draft of fathers has put the armed forces behind schedule, it was asserted today at State headquarters of Selective Service.

Response of Bay Staters to the need for Wacs, however, has not been outstanding, officials declared, thereby consigning the State among those failing to displace enough men with women, who would thereby cut down the draft quota.

The current national quota of 300,000 draftees a month, which for security reasons cannot be broken down into State quotas, will continue at least through January, it had been announced. Previously, it had been expected the quota would drop to 165,000, under a leveling off of the size of the armed forces after Jan. 1. Some persons, unmindful of growing manpower needs in the expanding Navy, had even been led to believe that the official Army estimate of 75,000 a month after Jan. 1 would be the entire draft quota.

In addition to the 90,000 a month to be taken by the Navy, a sustained quota of 300,000 is deemed necessary because of the failure of local boards throughout the country to meet the October calls by more than 30,000 men, due to uncertainty over drafting of fathers; also, the response to the drive for more Wacs had dropped some 50,000 below expectations.

At Selective Service headquarters here it was emphasized that "with negligible exceptions" the State had met on time every draft call from Washington and that January's quota, already received, indicates no jump to make up for any alleged defaults.

Wac Drive

To help Massachusetts meet its quota of 3,000 Wacs, a two-week speaking tour of the Boston area is being made by WAC Capt. Frances Keegan Marquis of Melrose, who had commanded the first WAC company sent overseas.

Having just returned from headquarters in Algiers, Captain Marquis will attend a tea in her honor tomorrow afternoon at the Esplanade Service Club by the Boston Civilian Committee for the Procurement of Women for the Armed Forces. She will show colored movies taken in North Africa.

A graduate of Simmons College who did advanced work at Illinois and Columbia universities, Captain Marquis for 14 years was concert manager for Town Hall in New York, where she also was active in women's affairs.

She will speak at Smith College Thursday, at Wellesley College on Friday, and Boston University School of Business Administration Dec. 6, Advertising Club of Boston Dec. 7, and Radcliffe College Dec. 8.

In North Africa, she was made an honorary member of the First Zouave Regiment for her work with French women of the French 27th Motor Transport unit. Just before she left Algiers, she was presented with a medal for promoting Franco-American friendship.

Ship Launchings

The submarine U. S. S. Queenfish slid into the water at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard this afternoon after being christened by Mrs. Robert A. Theobald, wife of the Rear Admiral commanding the First Naval District, who accompanied her.

Alexandra, 13-year-old daughter of Gov. and Mrs. Sumner Sewall of Maine, will sponsor the Liberty Ship Charles Augustas Young, to go down the ways at New England Shipbuilding Corp., South Portland, on Friday.

The Young will be the 129th cargo ship launched at the yard and will honor the native of Hanover, N. H., who gained fame as an astronomer. Among his contributions was a new form of automatic spectroscope.

Three more destroyer-escort vessels, built for the British under lend-lease and named for captains of the old Royal Navy, will be launched this Saturday: the HMS Hoste, whose hull was floated some time ago, to be christened at the Boston Navy Yard by Mrs. David W. Mitchell, wife of a Navy captain who is supply officer at the yard; the HMS Waldegrave and the HMS Whitaker, both at the Hingham yard of Bethlehem Steel Company, sponsored respectively by Mrs. Leopold E. Rebbeck, wife of a British Commander on duty in Washington, and Miss Martha J. Potter, a Women's Air Service Pilot at a Wilmington, Del., Army base.

Tests for Typists And Stenographers

Special examinations for stenographers and typists for filling positions in Boston and vicinity at salaries of $1,560 and $1,752 a year for a 48-hour week, will be held at Burdette College at 6 p. m. on Dec. 3 and on Dec. 7, it was announced today by the Federal Civil Service Office of Boston. Applicants will be allowed the use of typewriters, for which a small charge will be made by the school.

Postman Retires

Henry J. Leen, foreman in the carriers' section of the Boston Post Office will retire from active service tomorrow after 51 years in the postal service. A native of the North End of Boston, he entered the service Dec. 3, 1892, as a substitute clerk, advancing to regular clerk and then to foreman. He has served in every branch of the postal service since he started work in 1892 at the rate of $1.10 a day, with no limit to the number of hours worked.

Harry B. Dickinson

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Nov. 30 (AP)—Harry B. Dickinson of this city, who passed on yesterday, served as principal of the Bellows Free Academy. Long an educator, he was a native of Vermontville, Mich. and was graduated from Syracuse University in 1909. After a term as principal of the Truston, N. Y., High School, Mr. Dickinson came to Vermont as principal of the Bennington High School. He also was principal of the St. Albans High School.

Mr. Dickinson was President of the Sons of the American Revolution, State of Vermont; a member of the Vermont Headmasters Club; Franklin Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Sons of Veterans; Owl Club, and a member and senior deacon of the First Congregational Church.

Today's FM Program

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Marching to Music.
3:15 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
3:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orch.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands.
5:30 p. m.—Music Program.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Merriman's Orch.
6:45 p. m.—American Red Cross Prm.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Concert.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston and WMTW, Mount Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, news.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—"The Black Castle" dr.
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler Reports.
8:30 p. m.—"Harmony Hall"; Orch.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heater, news.
9:15 p. m.—Gracie Field's Victory Show.
9:30 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—From Naples; music.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Maurice Spitalny's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Sinfonietta; Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.13meg., 48m.

London—4:15 p. m.—Ino Battle, GRH, 9.83 meg., 30.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.; GSU, 7.36meg., 41.3m.

Moscow—4:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.

London—7:00 p. m.—Music of the London Theatres. GRH, 9.83meg., 30.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49m.

Guatamala—9:15 p. m.—"The Children's Hour." TGA, 9.65meg., 31m.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Stories of Venesuela. YVRN, 6.26meg., 48.1m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9meg., 29.3m.

London—6:15 p. m.—Experiment in Freedom. GRH, 9.82meg., 30.5m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Meet John Londoner. ORSH, 6.82meg., 43.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.; ORC, 2.91meg., 103.9m.; ORX, 9.69meg., 30.9m.; GRT, 7.15meg., 41m.

Guatemala—11:45 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

'B' Book Autoists Now Eligible for 'War Tires'

Barred since Oct. 1 from obtaining new tires of any kind, "B" book automobile drivers and low-mileage "C" book holders tomorrow will become eligible for "war tires" made from reclaimed rubber.

The cheering news came from the Massachusetts Office of Price Administration today with the accompanying announcement that rationing restrictions on truck recapping service will also end tomorrow.

Under the OPA ruling "war tires" made from reclaimed rubber will be classed as Grade 3 tires. Previously they were included with new prewar tires and new tires made of synthetic rubber in Grade I and were thus available only to "C" book holders driving 601 or more miles a month. OPA officials said the reclaimed rubber tires are not capable of providing the same mileage as the pre-war or synthetic rubber tires. Therefore, they are being made available to "B" and "C" drivers who travel shorter distances than the high mileage "C" book holders.

"Twilight Tires"

Until today's ruling "B" book and low-mileage "C" drivers have been eligible only for "twilight tires," used tires with some mileage remaining on them.

"A" book holders will continue to be eligible only for recapping service which is also open to "B" and "C" drivers whose tires are in condition to be recapped.

New pre-war tires and tires made from synthetic rubber will still be available only to "C" book drivers whose monthly mileage amounts to 601 miles or more.

The OPA explained that drivers eligible for "war tires" are: Drivers with gas ration books for occupational driving; operators of commercial vehicles delivering medical supplies, drugs, dry-cleaning and essential foods, and military personnel.

Removal of truck-tire recapping from rationing is expected to encourage a more effective use of recapping service. OPA officials hope it will contribute to tire conservation by reducing the demand for replacement tires.

Adequate Stocks

The step was possible, the State OPA said, because adequate stocks of synthetic rubber are being made available by the Office of the Rubber Director for increased camelback production.

Removal of rationing restrictions on truck recapping service will not aid in preserving tires now on commercial motor vehicles, but will lighten the work load of local War Price and Rationing Boards, according to the State OPA.

Use of truck-type camelback, however, is still restricted by the War Production Board to tires used on commercial vehicles only.

Tire and tube rationing quotas for December are not greatly changed from those established for November, the State OPA office said. The continuing shortage of both new passenger tires and new truck tires is reflected in the quotas for the final month of this year. Because of reduced quotas, more extensive use must be made of recapping, OPA officials said.

A comparison of November and December quotas for Masssachusetts follows:

	Dec.	Nov.
Grade 1 tires	14,740	14,65[illegible]
Grade 3 tires	18,022	18,44[illegible]
Passenger tubes	15,090	15,41[illegible]
Truck tires	5,837	5,94[illegible]
Truck tubes	5,547	5,33[illegible]
Farm tractors & impl'ments	89	13[illegible]

36,000 Workers To Be Needed Soon

More than 36,000 new workers will be needed in 213 war plants in Greater Boston during the next five months, it was reported today by Leon Kowal, Boston area director of the War Manpower Commission, at a luncheon of Mayor Tobin's Citizens' War Manpower Committee.

Mr. Kowal, while discussing the labor needs which forced the reclassification of 42 cities and towns in the Metropolitan district as a labor stringency area, said that the manpower shortage would be adversely affected by the fact that military demands were to be greater than had been originally anticipated.

The 213 plants constituting two-thirds of the concerns engaged in war production, in this area, will need 21,462 workers for necessary expansion, and 15,120 for military withdrawals, Mr. Kowal told the Committee.

The luncheon preceded a Boston manpower conference at Faneuil Hall.

Airport Bus Lines Denied

Permits to run two bus lines between the Logan Airport in East Boston and the Hotel Statler, and another between the airport and Copley Square were denied by the Boston City Council yesterday after its Licensing Committee had reported adversely on the applications.

Bread Subsidy Program In Effect Dec. 1

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Administration's bread subsidy program intended to prevent retail per loaf price increases in this staple, will be put into effect tomorrow.

The Defense Supplies Corporation today announced a series of subsidy payment rates on various grades of wheat effective Dec. 1, to relieve a price squeeze on millers, and so that the latter may continue to sell flour for bread to the baker at prevailing levels.

This subsidy schedule, to be paid at the mill, was announced:

Hard wheat ground outside of the Pacific Coast area—16 cents a bushel.

Soft wheat ground outside the Pacific Coast area—five and one half cents a bushel.

Durum wheat ground outside the Pacific Coast—six cents a bushel.

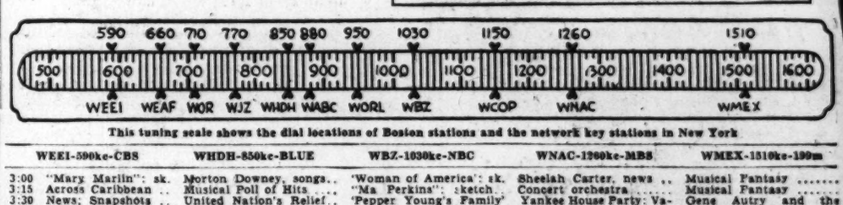
All wheat ground in the Pacific Coast area—14 cents a bushel.

The rates, DSC said, will continue in effect during December "and until further notice."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"Woman of America"; sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across Caribbean	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	United Nation's Relief	"Pepper Young's Family"	Yankee House Party: Variety show with orch.	Gene Autry and the Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	String Quintet; speaker	'Right to Happiness'; sk		
4:00	Home Front Matinee; guests; news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	Horace Heidt's Orch.
4:15	"Books & Victory"	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:30	Defense; "Date"	Singing Stars	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Full Speed Ahead; Navy musical program	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
4:45		Singing Stars	Young Widder Brown; sk		Bing Crosby, songs
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Artie Shaw's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Cinnamon Bear"	The Lone Ranger
5:30	"Follies"; Quartet	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	Irish Melodies
5:45	"American Women"	'Capt. Midnight'; sketch	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Commentator	News service	Sports comments
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	The Melodeers	Musical program	Moment Musicale
6:30	Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	Review; Serenader	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	String Quartet; speaker.	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James's Or.	WAVES' Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama; In Closing	Richard Gallagher, news
7:30	American Melody	"Salute to Music"	'Salute to Youth'; Ray-	"Confidentially Yours"	Attuck's Chorus
7:45	Hour: songs; orch.	"Salute to Music"	mond Paige's Or.; sol'sts	Fred Lang, news	Attuck's Chorus
8:00	'Big Town'; drama	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms: interviews; orchestra	"The Black Castle"; dr.	Studio speaker
8:15	Show; Chas. Boyer	"Lum 'n' Abner"		Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orchestra.
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Harmony Hall"; Bob	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	comedy; gr.; news	Variety show; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Trendler's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:00	"Burns and Allen"	Famous Jury Trials	Mystery Theater; Geof-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Show; Chas. Boyer	Famous Jury Trials	frey Barnes, narrator	Oracle Fields' Show	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to Nation	Russ Morgan's Orch.	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air	Variety Hour
9:45	Report to Nation	Dance Orchestra; songs	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	Two-Third Requirem'ts	Variety Hour; Bruins
10:00	Romance; J. Biondelli; Accent on Y'th	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show: songs; orch.; guest	on Treaty Ratifications	Chicago Blackhawks hockey game
10:15	Congress Speaks	Chester Bowles, OPA	Red Skelton and Co.	Sunny Skylar, songs	News service
10:30	Foreign Corresp'd't	America Tomorrow:	Red Skelton and Co.	From Naples; music	Polish Information Dr.
10:45		Forum; guest speakers.		Musical Roundup	
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Red Nichols' Orch.
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Weather; "Off Record"	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:30	Colonel Stoopnagle:	Fishermen's Program	Words at War: Drama,	Sinfonietta: Emil Cooper,	Day's End: music
11:45	comedy; songs; or	Dance Orch.; News	"Ave Dues"	guest conductor	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather.	Fred Land, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News service	Music; "Band Box"	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	The Wax Museum	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	The Wax Museum	Food; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Show.	Nancy Lee, women's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore; news.	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15	School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30	"New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	Food Fair; talk	The Breakfast Club	"Between the Lines"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River"	"Lora Lawton"; sketch.	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Music; S. Amer. Music	"The Open Door"; sk.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk
10:30	News; "Caribbean"	Fishermen's Pgm.; News	"Helpmate"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	"Tops in Bands"	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kiek-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	New England Cupboard.	Melody for Meditation
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow; drama	"Spotlight Revue"	Wom's Professional Club
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; "How"	News service; Talk
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Circle C. Band
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Circle C. Band
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; news	The Little Show: Baker's	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Air Express Music; Drma	Orchestra; songs	Jack Berch and His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Mary Foster"; sketch.	Musical Roundup	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm.; News	News service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriquez & Sutherland	Guiding Light"; drama	News; Music Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Concert Hall	"Light of the World"	Yankee Kitchen	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk.	Concert Hall	Hymn recital	"Mutual Goes Calling"	News service
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Caribbean"; drama	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert Orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	State Dept Education;	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party: Va-	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	orchestra; speakers	"Right to Happiness"	riety Show; orchestra	Jamboree
4:00	Home Front Matinee; guests; News	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	Earl Hines' Orch.
4:15	"A Good Parent"	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
4:30	Network; "Date"	Singing Stars	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	"Full Speed Ahead"; U.	Barry Wood, songs
4:45		Singing Stars	Young Widder Brown; sk	S. Navy program	Les Brown's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Duke Ellington's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Cinnamon Bear"	Irish Melodies
5:30	"Follies"; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports reporter	News service	Sports news
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers' Melodeers	"Ted Cole; Robby Norris	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray's Show	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jasting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:50 J. Harsch	String Quartet; Speaker	Lowell Thomas, news	Music program; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Sports program	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Drama; Music	Richard Gallagher, news.
7:30	"Easy Aces"; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	"Wings of Tomorrow"	"Hails of Montezuma"	The Playshop Theater
7:45	"Easy Aces"; sketch	ern drama	John Barry, comments	Marine Corps program	The Playshop Theater
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North"	"Rising Up the News";	Studio speaker
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	Fulton Oursler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama, with Jean	Quiz Program; guests;	Beat the

Katharine Cornell's New Play on Broadway—Monday Symphony Concert

Dodie Smith's Romantic Drama Co-Starring Raymond Massey

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

Dodie Smith's comedy, "Lovers and Friends," which Katharine Cornell and John C. Wilson presented at the Plymouth Theater Monday evening, is a clever dramatic exercise in proof of her theme that in a happy marriage like that of the Boswells, husband and wife remain through the years lovers as well as friends.

To enforce that proposition Miss Smith introduces a dash of romantic love, to use the phrase that Rodney Boswell utters with good-humored scorn in the final scene in 1942, when he and Stella are renewing memories of their first meeting in 1918 in Regent's Park. Stella had come to the park to tell Rodney that her actress friend, Lennie, had sent her to tell him that she could not keep their appointment. In 15 minutes Rodney and Stella became such friends that they were on their way to an immediate marriage, for he must soon return to the battlefront in France.

* * *

For twelve years their marriage goes well. Then Rodney becomes interested at first sight in Martha Jones, secretary of a playwright friend. Rodney asks Stella for a divorce. This hits her hard, but after a few months she gives up hope that this is a passing fancy. Then, surprisingly, she finds herself romantically interested in the playwright, just at the time when Rodney has lost interest in Miss Jones.

Eventually Stella discovers that the man who has caused her to recapture her springtime romantic urge has a genius for everything but friendship. And so, the shifting quadrangle having been explored in all its corners, Rodney and Stella return to their original positions in the charade.

More and more as the evening progresses one had a feeling that Miss Smith was at work on a neat design, and was allowing nothing to intrude to mar it with marginal notes of human behavior that would not fit into the plan. Thus we have to take Rodney's word for it that Martha won't do. Again those twin sons of the Boswells are much talked of but never seen. Doubtless they would have been realistically troublesome if they had romped into that exquisite living room designed by Motley. No Miss Smith keeps her comedy equations tidy from beginning to end.

* * *

Miss Cornell has large opportunities to use her full equipment as an actress-technician in the part of Stella. Perhaps as never before she shows her command of the graphic indication of emotion in posture. There are moments of dejection and weariness when she seems barely able to walk, and joyous moments when she moves with buoyant litheness. Spectators last evening were heard to speak of the poignant effect of her tones in the scene where Stella first learns of her husband's infatuation.

Admiring comments too were made on the sparkle she imparted to Stella's first meeting with Rodney.

Raymond Massey, who is co-starred, matches well her effect of youthful eagerness. Later he has many scenes that require nicety of handling and he meets the challenge of them all.

There are many curtain calls, particularly for Miss Cornell, Mr. Massey and Henry Daniell, who acted the playwright.

* * *

Miss Cornell's best comedy scene was with Mr. Daniell when the playwright proposed in the best high comedy manner as his brittle society plays. Stella should have known that he would not make a good husband, for he loathed cinnamon toast, which she liked with her tea. But at the time she was so bemused with the way his hair curved on the back of his head that she could think of nothing else. Mr. Daniell was captivating in the part.

Carol Goodner gave a brilliant performance in the part of Lennie, who was "always between cads." The individual freshness of her indications of emotion had much to do with the good effect the comedy scored. In her work and that of the others the flexibility of Guthrie McClintic's stage management was evident. It is as if he had caught the personal tempo of each of his players and worked with that quality, instead of against it. Martha was acted by Anne Burr with an equivocal manner that in the end proved appropriate. Katherine Hynes as a model servant completed the cast.

Lucas-Pritchard

Raw Material for the Army

Sergeant Irving J. Engelman as Joe in "Button Your Lip," one of the short plays to be presented by an all-soldier cast at the Wilbur beginning Monday.

© Universal

Barry Fitzgerald and James Brown

In "Corvette K-225," opening Thursday at the Keith Memorial

'The Army Play by Play'

The five one-act sketches written, acted, directed, and designed by soldiers, which come to the Wilbur Monday under the title of "The Army Play by Play," are the culmination of a search begun late in 1942 when an Army officer approached theatrical producer John Golden.

Plays were being sought by the Special Service Branch of the Army. This branch had found that much good effect could be achieved in the line of soldier entertainment by letting soldiers act and produce plays for themselves in camp theaters. The difficulty was that there did not seem to be enough suitable plays.

It was hoped that Mr. Golden would induce some professional playwrights to write special one-act plays for the Army's purpose—plays requiring a minimum of acting skill, no women players, no scenery, props or costumes that could not easily be supplied by an Army post theater.

Mr. Golden made a counter-suggestion—that soldiers themselves be induced to provide the plays through a playwriting contest. Mr. Golden put up some prize money and the contest was conducted by him and the Special Service Branch of the Second Service Command—not only within the area of that command but throughout all the posts and stations of the Army.

All Army men of noncommissioned rank were eligible to compete.

One hundred and fifteen plays were entered.

When the five best plays had been selected, but before the order of awards had been decided upon, Mr. Golden received a request from Mrs. Hugh A. Drum, wife of Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commanding General of the First Army of the Eastern Defense Command, to the effect that he organize a theatrical performance of some kind as a benefit for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of New York.

The presentation of the five prize-winning plays, under the title of "The Army Play by Play," was made on June 14 at the Forty-sixth Street Theater with the triple purpose of (1) letting the judges see all five plays performed at one time in order to award the final prizes (2) to let at least one New York civilian audience see the cream of the plays evoked by the contest, and (3) to raise funds for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club.

The plays were mounted by soldier actors, each by a group from a different military post—Camp Wood, Fort Monmouth, Camp Upton, Fort Hancock and the N. Y. Special Service Office.

The performance netted more than $100,000 for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club. A return engagement of two weeks was later authorized for New York and then the plays were taken on tour, with the proceeds going to Army Emergency Relief.

The five plays are:

"Where E'er We Go," by Pfc. John B. O'Dea SC 1907 Med. Det. Ft. Lewis, Wash., a comedy about a barracks in the northwest. This won first prize in the competition. It is performed by soldiers from Camp Wood.

"Mail Call," a comedy-drama about a platoon's reactions to their baptism of fire, by Lieut. Ralph Nelson (an air cadet when he wrote the play) 36th AA FTTD, Southern Field, Americus, Ga. This won second prize and is performed by soldiers from Fort Hancock.

"Button Your Lip," a comedy detailing the troubles of a confused inductee who is rumored to be a saboteur, and gets mixed up in a reception at the camp for a famous movie star. This was written by Pfc. Irving Gaynor Neiman, 955 TSS, Unit 1, Class 27A, Chicago. This won third prize and is performed by soldiers from Fort Monmouth.

"Pack Up Your Troubles," a comedy of spy chasing in an army camp, by Pfc. Alfred D. Geto of the 1204th Service Command Service Unit, New York, won fourth prize and is performed by a group of soldiers from Camp Upton.

"First Cousins," a melodrama set inside an enemy submarine, is by Cpl. Kurt Kasznar, also of the 1204th Service Command Service Unit, New York, and was tied with "Pack Up Your Troubles" for fourth prize. It is performed by a group of soldiers from the author's own unit and the author takes a leading part in the performance.

Flowers Portrayed in Pastels

Pastel portrayals of flowers by Laura Coombs Hills are to be seen currently at the Guild of Boston Artists. The Guild gallery looks festive and cheerful in this flowery profusion and in the next few weeks many a visitor will come to be refreshed by the exhilarating compositions.

Laura Coombs Hills has made miniatures and pastels for many years. She was born in Newburyport in 1859. The decades in which she has worked have seen alterations and innovations. But Miss Hills has carried on steadily and devotedly, making pictures in accordance with her own convictions.

Few artists have maintained her freshness and enthusiasm, few have been able to work over such a span of years without settling into conventions and clichés. Each new effort with Miss Hills is a fresh adventure, a new challenge, and invariably she has permitted the blossoms portrayed full authority, as though it were her duty to record faithfully and objectively their special charms. Reared in the tenets of naturalism, she has always had her eye upon the model, and sought the typifying shape, texture, bearing, and hue. An artist might fulfill those requisites and yet not achieve her vividness and distinctiveness.

In the Guild display are her most recent pastels, supplemented with a few earlier floral portraits. "Flowering Crab" reveals a clarity of definition in which she is especially skilled. She has set the pink blossoms against a flaming vermilion. The backgrounds are always carefully arranged for bold contrast or delicate enhancement. The containers, too, are thoughtfully chosen of glass, metal, ceramic.

The flowers of Miss Hills appeal to the gardener, the lover of the outdoors. They are flowers that the artist has raised and handled. She knows their "personalities." When they have come from the florist, she says so in the title.

In the Guild display we see larkspur, petunias, roses, camellias, zinnia.

D. A.

Pastel by Laura Coombs Hills

"Flowering Crab" in the current exhibition at the Guild of Boston Artists.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Wilbur—"Ramshackle Inn," comedy by George Batson. Starring ZaSu Pitts. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week).

Colonial—"The Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kaufman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Lelia Ernst, Lenore Ulric. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Abie's Irish Rose," comedy by Anne Nichols. Featuring Donald Brian, James O'Neill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert — "Blossom Time" operetta by Dorothy Donnelly and Sigmund Romberg. Featuring Barbara Scully. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week).

Music

Tomorrow

Statler Hotel, Main Ballroom — Second in the series of Morning Musicale concerts. Luboschutz and Nemenoff, duo pianists. 11 a. m.

Symphony Hall—First in the series of Youth Concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Wheeler Beckett, conducting. 3:30.

Boston Public Library, Bates Hall—Discussion of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's next program by Nicolas Slonimsky, pianist. 4:45.

Copley Plaza, Oval Room—"The Critics Speak," luncheon and informal musical discussion by music critics of the Boston newspapers, Boris Goldovsky, interrogator. 12:45.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Gary Cooper, Ingrid Bergman. 1, 3:40, 6:30, 9:05.

Exeter—"Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. "Honeymoon Lodge," Davis Bruce, Harriet Hilliard. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—"Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder. 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"Victory Through Air Power," 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35. "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young, Ina Claire. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 3:15, 7, 10.

Kenmore—"Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland. 2:50, 6, 9:30. "Two Tickets to London," George Sanders. 1, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"Made for Each Other," James Stewart, Charles Coburn. 11:43 a. m., 3, 6:17, 9:34. "It's Love Again," Jessie Mathews, Robert Young. 10:08 a. m., 1:25, 4:42, 7:59.

Metropolitan—"Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 8:50. "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young, Adolphe Menjou. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10.

Modern—"Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:40, 9:15. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. 9:15 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 7:45.

Old South Theater—"Quincy Howe interviews John Roy Carlson," "Amphibious Fighters," "Ode to Victory," cartoons and 30 minutes of latest news.

Orpheum—"Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 11:30 a. m., 3:17, 6:34, 10:01. "Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal. 1:20, 4:56, 8:13.

Paramount—"Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. 10:50 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:05.

RKO-Boston — "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker. 11:06 a. m., 2:04, 5:02, 8, 10:23. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:23, 6:21, 9:19.

Scollay—"Johnny Come Lately," Jimmy Cagney, Grace George. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:25. "That Naisy Nuisance," 9:45 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40.

South Station Theater—"Women at War," "March of America," "Leathernecks on Parade," "Screen Snapshots No. 1," "Moments of Charm," "Diny Pilots," "King of Basketball." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:40.

Telepix—"Capture of Bougainville Island," "Children of Mars," "Birds on the Wing," "Skiing in Sun Valley," "Interesting Nobbies," "Bathing Beauties," "Popeye," cartoon, "World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. 3, 4:30, 7, 9:30. "Prairie Chickens," Jimmy Rogers, Noah Beery, Jr. 1:55, 3:35, 6:05, 8:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Johnny Come Lately," Jimmy Cagney, Grace George. 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:35, 9:15. "Nasty Nuisance." 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:55, 5:46, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "For Whom the Bell Tolls," Gary Cooper, Ingrid Bergman. 1:35-11.

Allston: "You Can't Take It With You," James Stewart, J. Arthur. "Let's Have It," B. Gordon. 1:45, 4.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "The Gorilla Man," John Loder.

Regent: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "Smith of Minnesota," Arlene Judge.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45. Continuous from 4:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Spitfire," Leslie Howard, David Niven. 1:30, 5.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "This Is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 2, 4:30, 7:45, 9:10. Also "Wagon Tracks West." Bill Elliott.

Coolidge Corner: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn.

Cleveland Circle: "This Is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 2, 5.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "In Old Chicago," Alice Fay, Don Ameche. "Banjo on My Knee." Joel McCrea, Barbara Stanwyck. 1:50, 5.

Harvard: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 2, 8.

University: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. 3, 6:15, 9:40. "Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Mystery of the 13th Guest," Dick Purcell. "Top Man," Donald O'Connor.

Codman Square: "Spitfire," Leslie Howard, David Niven. "Seventh Victim," Tom Conway. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Spitfire," Leslie Howard, David Niven. "Seventh Victim," Tom Conway. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy. 3:05, 8:50. "Adventures of a Rookie." 2, 7:35.

Park: "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. "Someone to Remember," John Craven.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "This Is the Army," Joan Leslie. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Stormy Weather," Bill Robinson. 2:30, 8:15. "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. 3:45, 9:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 3:57, 6:12, 9:27. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Mystic: "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," Gary Cooper, Jean Arthur. "When You're in Love," Cary Grant, Grace Moore.

Orpheum: "Silver Spurs, Roy Rogers. 2:15, 8. "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 3:30, 9:15.

Strand: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. 3:05, 6:15, 9:20. "Nasty Nuisance." 2:15, 5:25, 8:25.

Maplewood: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 3:00, 9:00. "Spotlight Scandals," Billy Gilbert, Frank Fay. 1:52, 7:52.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Medford: "This Is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy.

Fellsway: "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine, Noah Berry, Jr. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe.

NATICK—Colonial: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. "The Gorilla Man," John Loder. 1:45, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Salute to the Marines," Fay Bainter, Wallace Beery. "Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Wintertime," Jack Oakie, Sonja Henie. "Spitfire," Leslie Howard, David Niven.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 2, 8.

Strand: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Veronica Lake, Paulette Goddard. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick.

Strand: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "False Faces," Bill Henry.

Capitol and Ball Square: "This Is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 3:40, 8:40.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix. 1:45, 7:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Get Going," Grace McDonald, Robert Paige. 2:00, 7:54. "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 3:43, 9:54.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Bo-om from Stalingrad."

Coolidge: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "The Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Spitfire," Leslie Howard, David Niven.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. "Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie, Doris Nolan.

Schönberg's 'Verklärte Nacht' Revived Under Richard Burgin

One of the most original examples of the art of tone in the twentieth century, Arnold Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht" String Sextet, op. 4, was revived at the concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin conducting, in Symphony Hall last night in arrangement for a full complement of strings. The music has lately been revised by the composer and it stands newly printed in string orchestra form.

The situation is indeed an interesting one—a study dating from more than 40 years ago still actively in process of taking shape. Few materpieces have a history of the sort. Most of them are completed in the first place and no more done about them.

Proof of the originality of "Verklärte Nacht" is that hardly another exploit in string orchestra writing has come out in its day that does not bear strong resemblance to it, either in general style and effect or in technical method. Listeners in the beginning found it strange, though it is designed on conservative enough lines. It belongs to the composer's earliest period, before his explorations into realms of extreme dissonance began. Nevertheless there were people who up to not so long ago found the work both strange and amusing.

What Schönberg particularly fixed and made the rule here is that the primary mood of anything written for a considerable assemblage of strings must be sentimental. No escape; that is how the violin, from the little instrument at the top of the harmony to the big one at the bottom, is made. Heap the sonorities high, you must load on the romance all the more. There can be, and in truth there must be, contrasts; and yet the quieter and the gentler type of emotion has to prevail, else expression and means of expression do not fit together.

Mr. Schönberg once remarked in speaking about his "Verklärte Nacht" that he preferred a cool interpretation to fervid one. But a very restrained conductor would be wanted for following his wishes. Such a one would hardly be Mr. Burgin, who led the Boston Symphony men through the measures of the work last evening. Himself a violinist, Mr. Burgin knows the voice of the violin and the accents in which it wants to speak.

"Verklärte Nacht" could be no light exercise for listeners who had already taken care of the Brahms Academic Festival Overture, op. 80, and the Beethoven Symphony No. 2 in D major, op. 36. It needed something brisk and tuneful for change, and it had the required thing in the Bennett Symphonic Picture on Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess"; American airs, Down South school, the best invented since those of Dvořák's "New World" Symphony.

W. P. T.

From Perlmutter to 'Abie'

Robert Leonard, the Soloman Levy of Anne Nichols' "Abie's Irish Rose" currently at the Plymouth, spent 10 years of his stage career in London where his debut in 1914 brought him stardom in that metropolis.

Edward Laurillard had come to New York to complete the cast of an impending production. In it was a difficult role, with which London agencies had expressed inability to cope. Laurillard discovered Robert Leonard playing in a vaudeville skit, and signed him up for a round-trip Atlantic voyage with a guarantee of two weeks' work. Although it was Leonard's first fling at the legitimate theater he was undaunted by the fact that he would have to create a role, play it "cold" in a strange country before exacting critics, and face for the first time a London gallery. But he felt he had nothing to lose and the experience of a European trip to gain.

His role was the fat part of Mawrus Perlmutter in "Potash and Perlmutter." The play turned into one of the biggest hits in the history of the Queen's Theater, where it ran for 85 weeks. Leonard and the late Augustus York, in the name parts, became stars overnight.

"Potash and Perlmutter" was such a success, that it became the first of a series of four plays in each of which Leonard played his role of Perlmutter. The second was "Potash and Perlmutter in Society." In 1918 "Business Before Pleasure" depicted the adventure of the pair in the motion picture industry "Partners Again" found them in the automobile field.

In the interval between these productions the names of Leonard and York blazed from London billboards as headliners in such vaudeville houses as the Palladium, Coliseum, Victoria Palace, and the Holborn Empire. At one time Leonard replaced the famous English comedian, George Robey, in the musical "Other Bing Boys" at the London Opera House.

In this country he played the role of Papa Bonaparte in a coast-to-coast tour of Clifford Odets' play, "Golden Boy." He has frequently played in America in musicals and was seen in the Colonial Theater in Boston in 1929 with William Gaxton in "Fifty Million Frenchmen." At the same theater in 1936 he played in "Red, Hot, and Blue" with Jimmy Durante, Ethel Merman, and Bob Hope, who incidentally made his last stage appearance in this vehicle. Leonard was also in "Awake and Sing" and "Having a Wonderful Time." His last Broadway appearance was at the Cort Theater in "Cafe Crown," which ran in New York for five months.

Peerce Recital

Jan Peerce, tenor, appearing in Symphony Hall with Gibner King at the piano on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 12, will present the following program:

Tu lo Sai	Torelli
Danza, danza, fanciulla	Durante
If with all your hearts, from "Elijah"	Mendelssohn
Sound an Alarm, from "Judas Maccabeus"	Handel
Hat dich die Liebe berührt	Marx
Der Sieger	Kaun
Am Grabe Anselmos	Schubert
Cäcilie	Strauss
Aria from "Lucia di Lammermoor"	Donizetti
Nebbie	Respighi
Soupir	Duparc
L'heure délicieuse	Staub
Carnaval	Pourdrain
The Drooping Corn	
Floods of Spring	Rachmaninoff
Do you remember?	Levitzki
Love can be dreamed	Strauss

On Broadway

Three more distinguished choregraphers are lending their services to Broadway. Charles Weidman is staging, but will not appear in, two ballets for Vinton Freedley's "Jackpot," with music by Vernon Duke. His recent partners at the Versailles (and also at the Humphrey-Weidman Studio Theater), Florence Lessing and Peter Hamilton, will have dancing parts.

Arthur Mahoney and Thalia Mara will be the principal dancers in a ballet and other dances staged by Mr. Mahoney for Joseph Milner's musical farce, "The Man I Ate For Dinner"; and Leonide Massine will do the dances for Vincent Youman's "concert revue," to music by Ernesto Lecuono, or so it is reported.

Dance With Poetry

A dance poem by Lynn Riggs, "We Speak for Ourselves," was staged by Private José Limon for a soldier revue under the auspices of the Special Service Office of Camp Lee, Va., to open the War Bond Drive in Richmond. Private Limon danced the solo role, supported by a chorus of 12 infantrymen, and with Private Diane Roberts (dancer) of the Wacs, for partner. The text, which is reprinted in the December Theater Arts, was spoken by Corporal Richard Kendricks, an actor in civilian life.

Concert Cancelled

The recital by John Charles Thomas, scheduled for tonight in Symphony Hall, has been cancelled because of the singer's sudden indisposition.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE & ORPHEUM
30c till 1 p. m.
Boors ● Orpheum 9:15 a.m.
Open ● State 11:15 a.m.
MICKEY ROONEY JUDY GARLAND in M-G-M's "GIRL CRAZY"
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WILBUR LAST WEEK EVES. 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
ROBERT REUD presents (PRIOR TO NEW YORK)
ZASU PITTS in Ramshackle Inn
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with LUELLA GEAR DOROTHY MACKAILL
PRICES: Evenings $2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10
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SHUBERT LAST WEEK EVES. 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
THE MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT
GLORIOUS MUSICAL MASTERPIECE
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First concert of the
BOSTON SOCIETY OF EARLY MUSIC
Music of the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries
Played by The Boston Society of Ancient Instruments Assisted by Olga Averino, Soprano; Sylvia Marlow, Harpsichord.
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Dances by AGNES de MILLE
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Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Costly Lesson of Tarawa: More 'Softening Up' Vital

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, Nov. 30 (AP)—The lesson of Tarawa's costly three-day conquest, the man who led the assault forces believes, is the need for more concentrated preliminary shelling and bombing.

Maj. Gen. Holland McTiere Smith told a press conference yesterday that Tarawa might have fallen at less cost had there been longer naval gunfire and aerial bombings.

He added, however, that the over-all picture had to be remembered, and "the longer we stay in the area [before assault], the more liable we are to attack by sea, under sea, and the air."

General Smith expressed the belief both air and Navy gunfire did everything possible at Tarawa, and "had it not been for intense bombing and Navy gunfire, I believe the Japs could have staged a concentrated counterattack the day of the landing or the following day."

He praised the Marines' bravery, saying that despite their heavy losses in the Gilberts, just before he left some of the asked him, "Where do we go from here?"

Japanese Defense Described

The General described defenses which the Japanese had considered impregnable.

"These blockhouses were of concrete five feet thick. Superimposed on top of that were angle irons. On top of that was 10 to 12 feet of sand and coral.

"I am talking about individual blockhouses, of which the Japs had many. Nothing but a direct hit by a 2,000-pound bomb would destroy them."

"No way has yet been found to make war safe and easy," the General went on. "The capture of these islands was the result of teamwork—that is, naval gunfire, air and land forces. Never in the history of our country has there been closer co-operation, co-ordination, and mutual support than this undertaking."

Plans Fully Approved

"The plans for attack were approved completely and fully by the division, the corps, and amphibious force and officers," the General said.

"I believe tribute should be paid individual commanders who actually did the fighting. There are too many to name, but I personally would like to pay tribute to the magnificent support of Rear Admiral Yarrya Hill in the south and Rear Admiral Kelly Turner in the north."

The Marines, he said, gained invaluable knowledge for future operations against similar atolls.

Describing the extreme concentration of Japan's gunfire, General Smith said, "I counted 105 dead Marines in a space less than 20 yards."

Of the future, he said, "we must have longer concentrated preliminary bombing." He stated daylight landings have the advantage of permitting warships and aerial bombings of shore installations. "I feel it will be better than a night attack where we might miss beaches. I believe both air and navy gunfire did everything humanly possible. Planes strafed the beaches as late as five minutes before the landings."

F. D. R., Churchill, and Chiang Reported in Cairo Conference

Continued from Page 1

European sources indicated that both Bulgaria and Hungary were seeking a way out of the war. The Associated Press said a three-man Bulgarian political commission had arrived in Istanbul en route to Ankara and one of the men is reported to have admitted that Sofia was seeking peace.

Hungary Wants to Quit

At the same time, CBS quoted the British Radio as saying that members of the Bulgarian Army had handed a memorandum to the Bulgar Government demanding that "No Bulgarian troops be sent to the Eastern Front, and peace with Russia be maintained."

CBS also picked up a Turkish radio dispatch which told of a heated discussion in the Hungarian Parliament regarding Hungary's foreign policy.

Meanwhile, Allied officials maintained a tight-lipped silence regarding the dates and site of the proposed "big three" conference and the reports that a "chance" to get out of the war would be offered to the German people. Berlin's concern over the rumored meeting was reflected in propaganda reports which took the obviously unconvincing line that it had to be called to cover up the failure of the Moscow conference to reach workable agreements.

In this country, Washington believed the proposed discussions are already being held or are about to be held. With one exception, most Senators who are in a position to know something about the progress of the war said it would be surprising if the Germans were beaten before next summer.

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, ranking minority member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, told an A. P. reporter that he is inclined to lend some credence to reports that the Germans already may have broached peace terms to the Allies.

HARRY JAMES, the Nation's No. 1 Trumpeter, wearing an Adam, America's Famous Hat.

Mr. James is wearing one of the smart Adam fashions. Styles from $3.45 to $10.

Stores and agencies everywhere

Watts Quits NLRB As General Counsel

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board yesterday announced the resignation of Robert B. Watts as general counsel, effective Jan. 1, and the appointment of Alvin J. Rockwell to replace him.

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Elizabeth Arden

British Eighth Army Storms Sangro Ridge

Continued from Page 1

and night fighting, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces captured portions of the vital Sangro Ridge northwest of the river and routed the Nazis from the town of Mezzagrogna.

Simultaneously United States units of the Allied Fifth Army fought their way forward one mile through blistering enemy shellfire to occupy the town of Castelnovo, northwest of Montaquila.

While climbing up the Sangro Ridge, which rises 750 to 1,000 feet above the river valley, British, New Zealand, and Indian troops under General Montgomery also widened their bridgehead to 12 miles.

This frontal assault on the enemy's heavily fortified mountain positions was supported by heavy artillery and aerial bombardment.

The advancing British captured numerous prisoners from the German 65th Infantry Division, who were demoralized from the heavy bombing and shelling.

After taking Mezzagrogna, the Eighth Army hammered away in the direction of Romagnoli at the extreme south end of the ridge and north toward Fossacesia at the northeastern end of the ridge.

During this surge on to higher ground the villages of Marcantonio, Basilo, Marcuccia, Casone, Cocco, Marcono and San Onofsia were overrun.

Farther inland, the situation around the second bridgehead across the Sangro River near Archi was reported generally quiet and General Montgomery's Headquarters gave no intimation whether the enemy's important supply road along the river in that sector had been cut.

American B-25 Mitchell bombers made a raid on Sarajevo, overcoming a barrier of clouds to hit an explosives factory, enemy barracks, and a transport repair shop.

American Flying Fortresses and B-26s delivered a heavy attack on the airport and railroad yards at Grosseto, 80 miles north of Rome, and American Mitchells laid out a pattern bombing of roads, railways and bridges at Giulianova, a communications center north of Pescara on the Adriatic coast.

A few hours earlier RAF Bostons made a night attack on harbor installations at Pescara, bombing and strafing both north and south of the town, hitting a railway junction and starting several fires.

By a Staff Artist

Allied Strategy in Italy

Arrow to north indicates main center of General Montgomery's advance in Italy. Southern arrow shows where General Clark's forces have made a gain, capturing Castelnovo.

Hitler Told Officers What Defeat Means

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 30

The Berlin Radio broadcast Nov. 29 a speech it said was made by Hitler nine days ago in which he told 2,000 young officers that "the nation that loses this war will cease to exist."

"In this struggle only one ideology can win," he was quoted as saying. "The other will be destroyed mercilessly."

The Nov. 29 broadcast did not explain the delay in releasing the address.

Russia:

Russians Push West In Six Sectors

Russian armies pushed westward on six sectors of the long front—three in White Russia and three in the Ukraine—doggedly battering their way through forests, swamps, and plains densely spotted with heavily fortified German defense works.

Greatest progress was reported in the Zhlobin sector northwest of captured Gomel, where Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky's troops were converging in a pincers movement on that rail hub and fortress guarding the Gomel escape gap.

A Russian communiqué said Red Army spearheads had captured Stryeshin, 12 miles south of Zhlobin, and had seized 40 villages in a drive from the west toward that strategic enemy base.

A Reuters dispatch from Moscow to London said another Soviet column had gone further west to a point 25 miles south of Bobruisk, 35 miles northwest of Zhlobin on the Gomel-Minsk railway.

Other advances were recorded in the Berezina and Pripet River valleys west of the Dnieper River, the bulletin said.

More than 200 miles to the south in the great bend of the Dnieper, another Russian army launched a renewed drive on the west bank of the river between Kiev and Kremenchug. The charge drove the Germans back eight miles west of Cherkasy, the communiqué announced, and Soviet troops stormed into Russkaya-Polyana and four other towns, including Dubeyevka, near the rail junction of Smela.

Russian forces have pierced German defense lines at Cherkasy to establish a bridgehead on the Dnieper River and have reduced to less than five miles in width the corridor linking the Nazi Garrison within the city and German forces holding the area between Cherkasy and Kremenchug, a Reuters dispatch from Moscow to London said.

Other Soviet columns were on the move southwest of Dniepropetrovsk and below Kremenchug inflicting severe manpower losses on the enemy and capturing much valuable war material.

Tarawa:

Island Airfield Already in Use

Within four days after the initial attack on the Japanese at Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands, Americans had an air field in use.

This was disclosed by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, at a news conference in Washington.

Figures on American losses, he said, have not been received here. He repeated that the "fighting was very bitter," implying as he had before that heavy losses should be expected.

Mr. Knox said the Navy's construction men, the Seabees, went to work on the air strip at Tarawa shortly after the first wave of Marines had landed.

Asked about the reason for heavy losses, Mr. Knox called attention to reports that one of the assault waves of Marines ran into trouble when wind and sea conditions changed unexpectedly and they became hung on a reef while exposed to heavy fire from the Japanese shore.

He said preparations for the landings were thorough, with heavy aerial and naval bombardment preceding them. Our forces did not underestimate Japanese strength on Tarawa, he said.

Meanwhile, Japanese warship losses mounted toward a new high for a single month in the face of greatly increased American naval strength.

Twenty-one Nipponese warships now have been reported sunk, and one probably sunk, so far this month in the battle for control of the South Pacific. In addition, 39 combat vessels have been damaged or probably damaged. Virtually all of the enemy's losses have been in the general area of Rabaul, pivotal Japanese base on New Britain.

In strong contrast was the growing strength of American naval power. It includes an "ocean full" of carriers and other ships, said Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, now Allied naval commander in the Southwest Pacific. A year ago there was only one Allied carrier in the Pacific, and it was badly damaged.

IN NEW YORK

HOTEL MAYFLOWER

A few blocks from Second Church of Christ, Scientist. Seats from 24; double from $7; Breakfast Restaurant. Overlooking beautiful Central Park.

South Pacific:

Australians Push Toward Bonga

Australian troops, the conquest of Sattelberg behind them, are closing in on Bonga, another Japanese outpost in the New Guinea jungle.

Tanks pushed through tangled undergrowth in support of the troops as the attack started, while Billy Mitchell bombers skimmed the tree tops, attacking enemy positions with machine-gun fire.

Gen. Douglas McArthur's Headquarters announced the assault began Nov. 27. By Nov. 28 the Australians were within a mile of their objective. The distance gained was not given.

Bonga lies northeast of Sattelberg, which fell to the Allies Nov. 26. A spokesman said its capture was necessary to iron out a bulge in Allied lines.

A strong force of Liberators dumped 94 tons of bombs on Wewak, Japanese stronghold on the northeast coast of New Guinea. There was no interception. This puzzled Air Force officers because at last reports the enemy had more than 50 fighters in the Wewak area. Some expressed the opinion lack of resistance was due to increased respect for the fire power of a large number of heavy bombers flying in close formation.

In the Solomons, fighters and bombers of the United States 13th Air Force continued the heavy offensive against Bougainville. Here, too, the Japanese failed to offer any fighter resistance. The only casualty to the Allies was one fighter forced down by anti-aircraft fire. The pilot was saved.

Nearly 100 Dauntless and Avenger bombers attacked enemy installations on the south shore of Empress Augusta Bay, site of Allied landings on Bougainville. An ammunition dump was hit and at least 30 buildings destroyed.

Continent:

Bombers Hit Germany, Holland and France

RAF Mosquito bombers returned to Western Germany and blasted unspecified targets, the British Air Ministry announced, and intruders pounded Nazi airfields in France and Holland.

The missions, which were carried out without loss, followed a raid by United States Flying Fortresses Nov. 29, on the big German port of Bremen—the second in four days.

A communiqué also disclosed that American Marauder medium bombers and RAF Typhoons hammered Nazi airdromes in Belgium while British Mosquitoes attacked an unspecified railway center in Northwest Germany. RAF airmen also blasted enemy shipping off Brest.

Allied losses in all these operations were listed officially as 13 heavy bombers—Flying Fortresses—and 18 fighters, of which 16 were American. A total of 45 enemy aircraft were reported destroyed—35 during the assault on Bremen.

Flying Fortresses which made the 800-mile round trip to Bremen encountered temperatures of 65 degrees below zero in the substratosphere. It was the coldest weather American bomber crews have endured in this theater and returning airmen described the extreme icing conditions which they encountered as more of a hazard than the few German planes which challenged them.

Bomber crews were enthusiastic about the protection afforded by the swarms of American fighters which accompanied them.

Balkans:

Germans Report Capture of Thera

The Germans, continuing their efforts to impress Turkey with their strength in the Aegean, announced the capture of Thera (Santorin) Island north of Crete. On the other side of the Balkan Peninsula, Yugoslav Partisans announced new blows against Nazi forces trying to hold down the lid on their rebellious land.

The German Radio said Thera surrendered to German naval forces Nov. 27 "with all its batteries and other defense installations." Since no British troops ever were announced as landing there, it was assumed the surrendered garrison must have been Italian.

Cos, Leros and Samos—all previously seized by the British—recently were recaptured by the Germans.

Gen. Josip Broz (Tito) in his war bulletin drew a picture of train derailments in Bosnia, killing many Germans; a new partisan advance on Stolac in Herzegovina; and the repulse of Nazi attacks on Partisan positions in Montenegro. He reported continued fighting in Serbia against German and Bulgarian troops as well as Gen. Draja Mihailovic's Chetniks.

China:

Japanese Army Takes Changteh

The Japanese have smashed into Changteh, vital Rice Bowl city, after an all-out attack launched with support of airplanes, artillery, and gas, the Chinese High Command announced.

The enemy's entry into the city opened the prospect of a pincers movement on Changsha, from Changteh and Yochow, west of Tungting Lake.

The situation took a turn for the worst just as it looked as if the battered defenders of Changteh might succeed in breaking the siege of the city.

Japanese broke into Changteh through the north and east gates, and street fighting followed in which both sides suffered heavy casualties.

Australia Maps Veterans' Aid

SYDNEY, Australia, Nov. 30 (CP)—Australia's Ministry of Post-War Reconstruction has announced a plan for full and part-time professional and industrial training which will be available for servicemen and women honorably discharged from the forces after a minimum of six months' service. The scheme will operate in three stages—during the war, during the demobilization period and after discharge.

The three types of training provided are full time professional training including university courses, full time industrial training including technical and trade courses and part time professional and industrial training for those in employment.

During the full time training tuition and examination fees will be free with allowances for books and living allowances amounting to £3 5s. weekly for unmarried men, £4 16s. for a man with one dependent and £5 5s. for men with two or more dependents.

For members of the women's services or widows of servicemen who are accepted for training the living allowance will be £2 weekly for a woman living at home and not maintaining herself, £2 15s. for women not living at home or with one dependent.

For part time training, tuition fees will be free up to £60 for both men and women. Selection for training will be based on suitability of the applicant and opportunities for employment in the chosen profession.

News Clipping of Will Admitted for Probate

CARLISLE, Pa., Nov. 30 (AP)—A newspaper story of the brief will of Chief Justice Edward Douglass White, U. S. Supreme Court, who passed on in 1921, was admitted for probate Nov. 29 by Register Lloyd A. Bender as the last testament of J. M. Heiser, who passed on in Southampton township, Cumberland County, in 1935.

Mr. Heiser pasted a clipping of the story on a piece of paper, crossed out the name of Justice White's wife, and wrote in that of Mrs. Heiser, and added these words:

"To whom it may concern; my wishes are the same as Chief Justice White. J. M. Heiser."

Mrs. Heiser, his only heir, recently found the clipping in her husband's effects.

French Unity Imperiled By Hostility to de Gaulle

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

French Communists in Algiers, Algeria, have expressed strong criticism of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and of the French Committee of National Liberation as a whole. Although still in favor of "Gaullism" in France, they have hinted they might cease to support the French leader and the provisional government in Algiers.

Since his arrival in North Africa, General de Gaulle gradually has won a predominant position in French politics. From being merely the leader of a military resistance movement, General de Gaulle has become the political chief of all anti-Vichy forces which comprise the overwhelming majority of the French people. However, as France's new political setup is increasingly taking shape, some French groups are beginning to dissent from the Committee and from the majority of the Consultative Assembly.

Thus a phase of French politics which contributed so much to bring about France's downfall in 1940 again has come to the open. How can radical groups on the right and on the left be prevented from fighting one another and from destroying the new and still precarious national unity?

Threat to Unity

Attacks on the French Committee are coming from different sides. The most serious threat to French unity comes from the French Communists who are increasingly dissatisfied with their role in the new political framework built up in Algiers. They are putting strong pressure on the Committee, accusing General de Gaulle and his collaborators of bad faith. General de Gaulle is said to have offered to the Communists the post of Commissioner of Information in the new government and later to have denied this offer. The left wing group then was willing to accept two other ministries, those of Public Health and of Production, but again the promised nominations did not come forth.

This off-hand dealing with a group which had contributed greatly to Anti-Nazi resistance inside France has roused the anger of the Communist representatives. André Marty, former Paris Deputy, hinted the Communists might leave the resistance front and appeal directly to the French people. Discussions on the constitution of the French postwar government are purely academic, he declared. "Victorious France will decide the question of government."

De Gaulle Sees Danger

By asking the immediate arming of the French population and the execution of the former Vichyites Pierre Pucheu, Pierre Boisson, and Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, accused of high treason, the Communist leader gave a demagogic turn to his speech. He probably wanted the Committee to understand that if it rejected Communist claims the latter might outbid Free French propaganda among the French and present themselves as the true saviors of the country.

General de Gaulle has been aware of the danger of Communist underground opposition and has been anxious to have the left-wing faction share government responsibility. However, Communist participation in the Committee is rejected by many of his followers who mistrust the group. These men have not forgotten that the French Communists turned against the Germans only after Hitler invaded Soviet Russia.

Communist defection from the resistance movement would be a blow to the French cause and would increase the danger of French civil war after the liberation. At this moment, however, the Communists apparently have no intention of breaking completely with the Algiers regime. Simultaneously with their attack against General de Gaulle and his collaborators, the Communists declared their willingness to have the Committee recognized as the only government of France. This move does not suggest they will separate themselves from Algiers.

Among other determined antagonists of the French leader and of his policy are the reactionary elements in Algiers who want to drive the Nazis out of France, but who approve of Marshal Philippe Pétain and of his "national revolution."

Ultraconservative groups are influencial among military chiefs who would like to use the new French Army to establish "order" in France. They oppose the re-establishment of the Third Republic and are still more hostile to the setting up of a Fourth Republic to reform France's social structure. They dislike Pierre Laval and his Fascist followers, but believe that before M. Laval's return to power the Vichy government of Marshal Pétain did "just right."

Postwar France, they declare, should be an authoritarian country and a corporative state.

However, the dream of these elements of preserving at least some of the achievements of the Vichyite national revolution is not likely to be realized. It is likely to be swept away by the rising tide of popular discontent against Vichy and against the French prewar élite.

Politicians Rebuffed

Another group of opponents to the French Committee cannot easily be brought under one denomination. This group comprises many French politicians abroad—senators and deputies—who have been rebuffed by the new regime and who resent it bitterly. It is from this side that the most vicious attacks against Algiers emanate.

Some of these men have been rejected because of their war or their prewar record, but others because they have been unable to get along with General de Gaulle.

General de Gaulle is not an easy-going person and his brusque manners have hurt many former followers, turning them into enemies. Their resentment is understandable, but the tone of their criticism and their intrigues with foreign groups hardly can be excused. They have brought discredit on the French Committee and—beyond this—have weakened France's position in the world.

Other critics of General de Gaulle from the democratic camp seem to be sincerely preoccupied by the General's rise to political power and fear he will transform the provisional government into a one-man committee. They object to the consultative assembly, declaring that most of the representatives have not been elected by the French people but were nominated by an unknown number of underground groups.

A new totalitarian setup would be considered by many as a calamity for liberated France, but so far there are no indications the Algiers Committee will fail to keep its promise of allowing the French people to express their political will.

Tokyo Outer Defensive Ring Penetrated at Gilbert Isles

Continued from Page 1

Makin, our planes will be able to operate farther west. All Japanese positions on Wake and the Marshalls to the north, as well as on Nauru to the southwest, and the Japanese base at Truk to the northwest, will have been brought within reach of our bombers from the Gilberts.

Strategically, therefore, these landings fulfill the Navy Day promise of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, to secure advance bases from which to extend United States striking power ever farther west.

Present operations are not to be mistaken for an all-out drive against the Japanese inner defenses, but the Central Pacific now has begun to figure in the system of co-ordinated blows against Japan's outer perimeter.

The Gilberts are within easy range of the Japanese-held Marshalls and not far from other Japanese holdings. For geographic as well as military reasons, the attack must be pressed. From now on, it is expected that there will be a steady series of blows all around the perimeter—all moving to the inner defense of Truk, the Philippines, and finally Japan itself.

Part of Broad Offensive

The simultaneous landings by Army troops on Makin and by marines on Tarawa constitute the first major amphibious attack by United States forces in the Central Pacific. They are part of a broad Pacific offensive which includes recent raids on Rabaul, sea and air battles in the South Pacific, as well as landings on Bougainville and other islands in that area. The latest moves in the Pacific are further fruits of the King-Nimitz-Halsey meeting in September and are united with Lord Louis Mountbatten's plans to the west.

The Gilbert landings are the first to be attempted beyond the range of land-based fighter planes. This new independence has been made possible because the United States heavy carrier losses earlier in the war have been replaced. It is believed we now have more carriers in the Pacific than at any time previously in the war and even more than ever have been operated as a unit in naval history.

That the United Nations now possess ships, planes, and the trained personnel to wage a powerhouse war in the Pacific was illustrated by the proportion of combat vessels to transports in the northern force convoy with which I have been traveling for more than a week. Protecting our convoy were battleships, cruisers, carriers, and destroyers. It was a reassuring sight during the long voyage.

Threw In Everything

The southern force sent against Tarawa and Apemama was of a similar size. As Rear Admiral R. K. Turner, commander of the amphibious force, told the press just prior to the departure, "we're going in under cover of everything we can rake up from the Pacific Fleet." The combined north and south sea, air, and ground forces were considered at the outset more than adequate for the job at hand. Someone described the mission as sending a man to do a boy's job.

The opposition here, and the even stiffer opposition at Tarawa, more than justified our concentration of force. Aside from this, there are good reasons for sending the biggest naval force possible to this expedition.

First, the Pacific war is primarily a naval war and the primary opponent is the enemy fleet. As United States officials have been pointing out for some time, the Pacific Fleet is ready to engage any part of the Japanese Navy that dares to show itself. We actually cruised within a few hundred miles of the Gilberts for many hours prior to the landings—it was bait enough had Japanese warships wanted to fight.

Another reason for the size of the force was the desire of keeping losses in men at a minimum by letting the war machines do the job whenever possible. The disadvantage of such methods is that they take longer to put in motion and cost more money.

The present operation brings back under United Nations control a group of British islands which fell to the Japanese shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor. In addition to coconut palms, Butaritari, where we landed on Makin, accommodates a few buildings, several wharves, and 1,700 Polynesians, a handful of whites, plus since December, 1941, the Japanese garrison.

The Gilberts had been bombed sporadically since January, 1942. In August last year a small force of Marines commanded by Lieut. Col. Evans F. Carlson and Maj. James Roosevelt raided Makin and knocked out Japanese installations. At that time, even if we had taken the island, we lacked the force to hold it.

'Black Market' Ring Uncovered in Italy; Hits U. S. Soldiers

NAPLES, Italy, Nov. 30 (AP)—Police have arrested what they believe are the key men in an Italian "black market" ring which has been dealing mainly in American Army rations, tires, gasoline and other articles valued at thousands of dollars.

An undisclosed number of American soldiers and military truck drivers have also been arrested.

The sale of Government property to Italians has been under investigation for more than a month. Allied Military Government inspectors, working with the Italian police, made some arrests in what was obviously an organized ring, but they were unable to track down the heads of the organization.

A British soldier reported to the AMG police a purchase of "odd tasting" wine which proved to have been adulterated. The owner and some workmen were arrested. Under questioning they admitted that the shop was part of a "black market" ring. The proprietor offered to lead AMG police to "something more important." He did.

Three small storehouses stocked with cases of American Army rations, gasoline, shoes, clothing, white flour and various types of mechanical equipment were found. Three trucks worked all day Monday removing the articles.

In the meantime the Italians who are believed to have headed the ring were located and arrested. They said they had bought the goods in small quantities at a time from Army truck drivers.

The truck drivers face a court-martial.

Reclaimed Rubber Tires Made Available by OPA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Car owners eligible for used tires may, beginning Dec. 4, also obtain tires manufactured principally from reclaimed rubber, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

OPA also announced that, effective Dec. 4, the recapping of commercial vehicle tires with truck-type camelback will be removed from rationing.

Mrs. Roosevelt Presented With War Stamp 'Warsage'

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was presented with a "warsage," a corsage made up of $2.50 in war stamps, and bought $8.75 worth of merchandise at the 22d annual Christmas sale for for the blind when she was guest of honor yesterday of the New York State Commission for the Blind.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who since her husband was Governor of New York has visited the sale annually, purchased 10 dish towels, four packages of seasoning and two pairs of wristlets.

South Insists States Direct Soldier Vote

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—A group of Southern Democrats sought Republican support today in an attempt to revise the servicemen's vote bill so as to retain state control over the balloting.

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee proposed that the military forces distribute and collect ballots printed by state officials. Distribution would be limited to servicemen qualified to vote under the laws of their respective states.

Joining with Senator McKellar, Senator James O. Eastland (D) of Mississippi yesterday denounced the bipartisan balloting commission plan of Senators Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois and Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island as a "carpetbag" measure which waives all state eligibility requirements except those of age and residence in permitting uniformed personnel to cast absentee votes.

Waived, in addition to the poll tax requirements of eight Southern States, he said, are educational, property and other qualifications of some States.

The Southern group, which also includes Senator John L. McClellan (D) of Arkansas, indicated they would alter their substitute bill to meet Republican demands for elimination of any possible partisan advantage to the Democrats in exchange for their aid.

The Democratic leadership temporarily turned back yesterday by a 33 to 33 tie vote a proposed amendment to require that Presidential appointments to the proposed War Ballot Commission be made from lists submitted by major parties. A motion to reconsider the proposal, offered by Senator Raymond E. Willis (R) of Indiana, remained to be disposed of.

Firestone Pioneers Television Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, inaugurated last night a pioneer television program known as the "Voice of Firestone Televues."

This television feature is in addition to the regular "Voice of Firestone" radio program.

Harvey F. Firestone, President of the company, and Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, took part in both programs.

Speaking of the radio and television programs, Mr. Firestone said in part: "We are looking forward to the day when all America, perhaps all the world, will be joined by the invisible bonds of television as it is today by the magic of radio. Perhaps when that time comes, electronics will be one of the most important factors in welding together the peoples of all nations, all races and all creeds into a world so unified in spirit that the scourge of war shall never again descend upon us."

Bricker Appoints Manager For Presidential Drive

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 30 (AP)—Roy D. Moore of Canton, Vice-President and General Manager of the Brush-Moore Newspapers, will direct Gov. John W. Bricker's national campaign for the Republican presidential nomination, the Governor announced Nov. 29.

Mr. Bricker said Mr. Moore was resigning at once as executive head of the United States Treasury's war savings staff in Ohio, a position he had held since 1941, and would take charge of national campaign headquarters immediately.

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178, High Road Streatham
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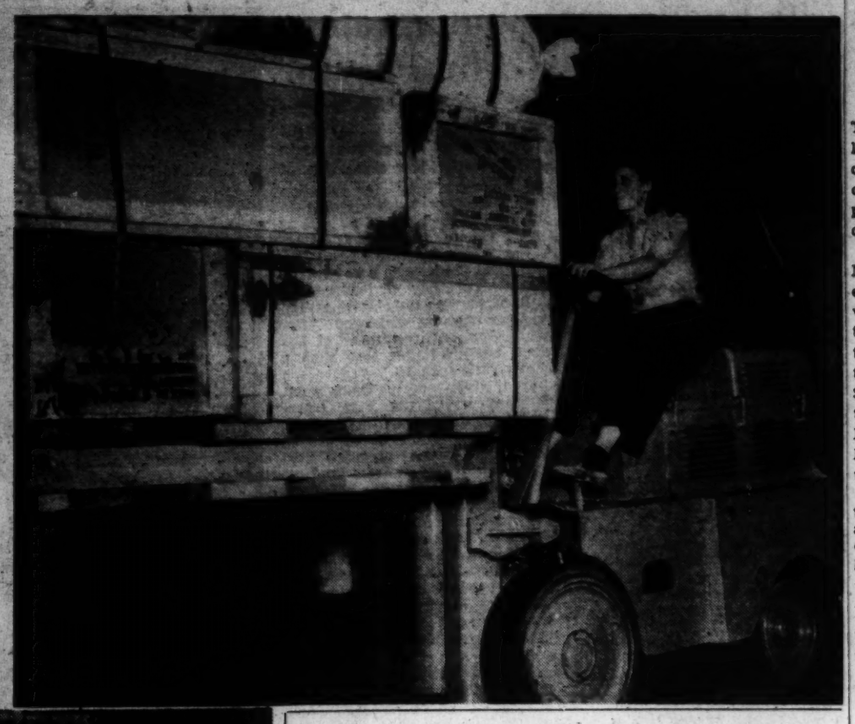
When There Is Hard War Work to Be Done Women Are There to Do It



United States Army Signal Corps

Doing Their Bit at an Embarkation Port

Upper left: Recreation—Between shifts at the vehicle-processing plant of a large eastern Army port of embarkation, women workers listen to a song in the plant's recreation room. Upper right: Quick lift—Women employees now do heavy lifting without effort as drivers of fork-lift trucks controlled by a slight pressure on two levers. Lower: Give 'Er the Gun—Down in the lubrication pit of the vehicle processing plant two of the Army's women employees turn grease guns on an ambulance consigned to one of our fighting fronts.

Britons Find Subsidy Vital Wartime Aid

Continued from Page 1

war in the sense that labor and materials will be concentrated upon long-term investment work, such as housing, which will not bring an immediate profit, it is thought generally here that Government authorities must play a more important direct role in trade and industry than after 1919.

Conditions also will be such with Britain's postwar reconstruction in trade and industry that many experts are inclined to the view that subsidies will be necessary to enable the country to recover fairly quickly its international trading position. In wartime, the prevention of inflation is the most importantest reason for subsidies; in peace, they may be necessary in order to reduce the costs of production and make Britain a world competitor, for emphasis must be on securing a reduction of real costs once the period of scarcity is over.

World Changes

Changes in the world forecast serious consequences upon some important branches of British industry—for example, shipping and the shipbuilding and cotton industries. Therefore the need for rationalization is all the more appreciated here today.

From the viewpoint of manufacturers and traders, it is unlikely they will oppose subsidies so as to carry out essential innovations. What they will object to are Government controls which logically must accompany such grants from public funds.

What of the consumer's viewpoint? There still are many persons in Britain who probably would support a policy of nationalization of industry as a means of redistributing national wealth, even to placing efficiency secondary or arguing that the state can manage business more effectively than private enterprise.

Such persons would oppose subsidies only because they did not go far enough unless bringing comprehensive state control with them.

Many Questions

The great majority of Britishers, however, appear still to be weighing the question from the viewpoint: Will continuance or non-continuance of subsidies result in earlier realization of that "food, work, and homes" program outlined recently by Prime Minister Winston Churchill? In other words, can a return to private enterprise again supply a sufficient quantity of the right things at suitable prices to satisfy the needs of the people? This largely means, Is private enterprise prepared to concentrate upon the priorities of peace as the Government has compelled it to concentrate upon the priorities of war since September, 1939?

Rationing control and subsidies in wartime have taught the average Briton that much can be done in this way. Few things have pleased the nation so much as the fair distribution of foodstuffs in wartime.

The Briton of tomorrow will want adequate supplies of cheap nutritive foodstuffs or to be assured that hardships or necessities will not be due to "cornerings" or unfair profits. He fears a recurrence of the conditions between the two World Wars when there was wanton destruction on a large scale—coffee burning in Brazil so as to keep up world market prices when there was a dearth of coffee or high prices in many parts of Europe—and factories lying idle because it was "unprofitable" to run them. To avoid this, he certainly will be prepared to face granting subsidies.

Difficulties Realised

This does not mean, however, that there is no general realization that the problem of subsidies is teeming with difficulties and snares. For example, How are subsidies to be raised? If openly through taxes, it is known and above board, but there is another method—by duties—which may be indirect and not appear in the national accounting. Nor are the dangers of lobbying of special interests so as to insure they are well protected in any allocation of subsidies unforgotten.

I might sum up by saying that nowadays the consumer is protected in the present short supply conditions through rationing and subsidies, etc. Before 1939, he had come to believe he was between the upper and nether millstone of the producer and distributor, and generally left out when such matters as "organization" and "regulation" were discussed. He still feels that as the common man, he has no organization to protect his varied needs.

Before 1939, he heard much about competition as the originator of economic progress and the guarantor of its industrial efficiency, but he found that in practice many of its advocates discarded it for big cartels. Even in November, 1942, a statement, "A National Policy for Industry," issued by 120 leading British industrialists, which was specially addressed to the consumer, made little provision for consumer representation on industrial governing bodies.

Subsidies, the consumer would therefore say, are not necessarily good or bad in themselves, and there certainly will be cases where subsidies have to be given in the postwar reconstruction years. Subsidies will be bad if unnecessary or if they result in inefficiency, but good if essential to fulfillment of those postwar ideals about which the average Britisher has heard so much in these fighting years. At the same time, subsidies will need careful watching.

Former Invalid Downs Two Nazis

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Flight Lieut. Desmond Ruchwaldy, peacetime bank clerk whose flying days were believed ended when he broke his back in a crash two years ago, shot down two of five German fighters destroyed by RAF Spitfires escorting American Marauders in a raid yesterday on the Belgian air base of Chievres.

Approaching the target, Lieutenant Ruchwaldy, who holds the Distiguished Flying Medal, tangled in turn with three groups of German planes.

He cut one Focke-Wulf out of a formation of three and sent it down in flames. A few seconds later he went after two Messerschmitt-109s and blew up one with a burst of cannon fire. Then he engaged in a long dog fight with another Focke-Wulf and left it damaged and streaming smoke. He now has seven German planes to his credit.

Commissioner Helps Navy But Loses Own Quarters

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30 (AP)—Charles Johnson, Assistant State Building and Loan Commissioner, helped the Navy obtain portions of several hotels.

In one of them, long-time tenants were forced to give up their quarters.

They found a new room, though—they're taking Mr. Johnson's.

Women Seeing Transports Sail Increase Tempo of War Effort

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AN EASTERN PORT OF EMBARKATION—Imminence of invasion is meaning more work for women hired by Uncle Sam to prepare Army equipment, including 270 kinds of vehicles, for overseas shipment.

Only guns the women shoot here are grease guns aimed at the under-chassis of trucks and they can't read the code addresses they put on packages for the soldiers. But they think they are closer to the war than most civilian workers.

"The feeling of responsibility of women employees of the port is remarkable," says Lieut. Col. Clifford J. Hauge, civilian personnel officer.

"The turnover is low. The amount of annual leave taken by women is only seven tenths of 1 per cent higher than the average for all personnel.

Continuous Pressure

"This is an important fact as women are working a 48-hour week and are working under continuous pressure due to our heavy work load."

In addition to the fact that they work in sight of transports sailing to war, the women say that a successful employee-relations counselor is one reason they have been able to stick to their jobs. She is Mrs. Alice M. O'Neill who gives advice on child care and arranges with city stores to bring a stock of winter coats to the embarkation area to reduce time off for shopping.

Maj. T. J. Madden, in charge of 228 women tractor operators who move thousands of tons of goods each day from warehouses to piers, found that absenteeism among his women workers dropped 30 per cent after he took the trouble to ask them about their home duties before hiring them.

Women tractor drivers are doing what Major Madden describes as a "cold, miserable job" in unheated warehouses for patriotism and 80 cents an hour. Tractor operators range all the way from Perle Harris, formerly in "show business," to Mrs. Dorothy Jagels Givan, who played with Mme. Chiang Kai-shek when the two were youngsters at Miss Potwin's School in Summit, N. J.

40 Different Jobs

Women spend hours taping carburetors and other vital parts of Army vehicles to keep out moisture when they are carried overseas as deck cargo. They spray the undercarriage with par-el-ketone, a preservation from salt-water spray, which is removed when the vehicle reaches its destination.

Altogether, women between the ages of 17 and 60 are doing about 40 different kinds of jobs at this port for wages from 76 cents to $1.15 an hour.

All are civil service employees of the United States Government, which, says Sophie Miskura, an auto mechanics helper, "makes you feel at home as soon as you get over being scared of machinery."

About 26 per cent of the workers at this port are women, and their numbers still are going up. Making it possible to hire women for heavy lifting is a "fork-lift" truck which can lift five tons of supplies at the touch of a woman's hand on a lever.

The first cash award for efficiency suggestions at the port went to Elizabeth Drayer, who devised a new quartermaster form that saves the War Department nearly $8,000 annually.

If women lose their jobs here when the war in Europe is over, they will be remembered by the cranes that have been named for them. One is "Miss Bonnie" after Bonnie Murphy, who takes inventories of machine parts for the Army Engineers before they are boxed. Another, named for a comic strip character, is "Miss Pruneface."

Knudsen Sees B-29 As Ship to Hit Japan

SEATTLE, Nov. 30 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, chief of the Army's production staff, believes that the big brother to the Flying Fortress, the new Boeing-built super-bomber, is the long range ship needed to blast Japan into defeat.

General Knudsen said in an interview recently that he came to Seattle to observe production of the new B-29, and is "well satisfied." He said planes with long flying range will be the decisive factor in the war.

Of a month's tour of the Pacific War Theater, the former General Motors executive commented:

"I got a real eyeful. I saw how the equipment we've been making for the past three years is operating. We here don't realize what a marvelous job the boys are doing under conditions we can't imagine. It doesn't do any good to try to think what jungles feel and look like; you've got to see them."

Glimpse Into Helicopter Era Discloses Sky Traffic 'Cop'

By Grace Miller

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 30—Have you been dreaming about commuting from the country to your city desk by way of a helicopter, right after the war? Have you been dreaming about skies full of them, with perhaps a traffic "cop" sitting up in the air, in one, directing the traffic?

Well it's all right to do some wishful thinking along that line, but don't expect it to happen overnight, Waldo Waterman, director of engineering for the Stout Research Laboratories, told the Society of Automotive Engineers' "Post-Victory" Plan conference, held here recently.

There will be some helicopters for individual use soon after the war, he declared, but their first extensive use, he forecast, will be to carry the mail, and to taxi passengers from downtown to outlying airports. Fixed-wing airplanes took their first tests flying the mail, he pointed out, and helicopters likely will go through the same proving process before they are turned over to you.

There's much to be done before that day comes, Mr. Waterman explained, though much progress has been made and something approaching people's dreams can be expected to come out of the laboratories and from back yards. Almost every back yard is experimenting in building a helicopter, he said, and "some of the back-yard boys are going to get somewhere along with the laboratories."

Lift and Speed Limited

"The helicopter today," he declared, "is in about the same position as the fixed-wing airplane was in 1904 and '05.

"It's no secret," he pointed out, "that helicopters have lifted a ton of wood a short distance and to a moderate height, but there is a limit, yet, as to how much weight can be lifted with one rotor, and doubt as to how well two rotors could operate together and maintain a speed of 100 miles per hour."

When you get into speeds of more than 100 miles an hour the helicopter, so far, loses out, Mr. Waterman explained, and that's one reason why he expects its near future to be limited principally to individual or family use. He doesn't see it as a huge airliner or a flying freight car for a long time to come. But you never can tell, he smilingly admits, what new possibilities will be discovered.

"Some folks think the helicopter is going to be so easy to fly," he said, "that they can just go up in one, take a book of instructions along and then, if the machine stops, look on page so-and-so to see what to do next.

"It's not going to be that easy," he maintained, "though basically a helicopter is easier to fly than an airplane. The little joker is that you could look in a book if everything was going all right. But that isn't the time you want to. If your helicopter engine fails, it has yet to be proved that you can just sit there and read instructions, or float down to the ground like a parachute.

Skill in Air Navigation

"We think the helicopter has unlimited possibilities in the private field, however," he declared. "Those of us who have done a lot of flying think the sky can be clouded with them. We can even see a traffic cop sitting up there directing the traffic. But don't think it will happen immediately.

"The helicopter does have limitations outside the private field," he maintained. "On the other hand, it can do so many more things than any other type of aircraft can accomplish that it should be sufficient unto itself, and not be compared with others. It will be limited, probably, to relatively low speeds and therefore to short hauls."

Plan Proposed For Easing Of Demobilization

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 29 (AP)—A program designed to "eliminate as much of the personal hardship as possible" for soldiers demobilized after the war will be presented to the National Association of Manufacturers' convention in New York next month, Arthur G. Drefs, a member of the Association's Postwar Committee, said Nov. 28.

Mr. Drefs, Vice-President and Treasurer of the McQuay-Norris Manufacturing Company, said a committee report would recommend honorably discharged soldiers be paid up to $100 a month plus family allowances for three months and $50 a month for three months afterward.

Other recommendations in the report include:

A prompt three-week furlough with transportation paid to and from the soldier's home to let him size up the peacetime job situation;

Job training for all troops, with provisions for release of any whose former employers certified the man was needed in a peacetime business;

Selection of troops for possible postwar service with regard to family status and age so that men with greater home obligations would be released first.

Soft Coal Rate Lifted 17 Cents To Meet Cost

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration last night formally raised soft coal ceiling prices an average of 17 cents a ton at the mines to compensate producers for higher labor costs.

Some operators and the United Mine Workers were represented earlier in the day as dissatisfied with the price hike, which was tentative at that time. Some questioned whether it would be enough to carry the load of a proposed $1.50 a day wage increase contained in a new contract urged by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, Government operator of the pits.

OPA varied the ceilings by districts. The wage negotiations had adjourned until this price breakdown was made available so each producer would know how it affects him in dollars and cents.

The coal parley, disregarding Mr. Ickes' plea for speed, decided to ask OPA for a breakdown of the price hike.

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La Guardia Plans Pay Boosts For New York City Employees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 29—The 160,000 workers who constitute New York City's $378,830,000 yearly pay roll are due for "cost-of-living" pay rises in 1944, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia let it be known today in announcement of departmental pay-boost surveys to chart worker relief from the squeeze between fixed income and rising prices in shoes, food, and clothing.

The adjustment is to be kept within the limitations of the $750,170,000 city budget for 1943-44, indicating that the Mayor thinks of renewing his fight for an increased sales tax to balance the new outlay.

Promise of the rise featured the Mayor's weekly radiocast Nov. 28 to the people and in it he stressed that increased pay would mean increased hours and harder work, existing staffs apparently to be asked to absorb the work of several thousand vacancies currently in city jobs, the pay accruals to apply to the higher salary costs.

"There is a great deal of work still to be done on the survey, but I hope to have it completed in about a month," the Mayor said. "I've got to do something. We don't print money, and we can't borrow to meet current expenses. Real estate can't pay any more taxes, and we shall need additional revenue. Whether the department stores—foes of his 2 per cent sales-tax plan—like it or not, I am determined to meet his situation. We will all have to co-operate."

Likening the plight of the city employee to that of workers in nonwar industries, the Mayor said it patently had become an impossibility for such wage earners to make ends meet when a 32 per cent rise in living costs was added to the 20 per cent Federal withholding tax on income. He saw in a situation which finds food costs 37 per cent higher, clothing 29 per cent higher, and house furnishings 25 per cent higher, emphatic reason for adoption by Congress of the subsidy plan backed by President Roosevelt as a means of putting "real" instead of "theoretical" ceilings on these necessities.

In all his 24 years in public office, the nation's farmers have had the benefits of subsidies in one form or another, the Mayor observed, and he found it hard to understand "why they oppose at this time a subsidy for the benefit of the consumers.

A "desperate" manpower need in the Department of Hospitals has put this pay roll first on the list for relief, with about $300,000 in rises for the 4,000-member nursing corps to become effective on Dec. 1 for the rest of the fiscal year. This will be funded out of accruals from 2,700 existing vacancies, and increases for the remaining 14,000 lower-bracket income workers, among whom nearly 2,000 vacancies exist, promised by Jan. 1.

The current city budget was written to include an $8,000,000 pay rise for workers getting less than $2,500 a year and a $3,500,000 pay rise for city transit workers.

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Americas Scan Immigration In Postwar

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 29 (AP)—When large movements of civilians from continent to continent begin again, immigration authorities of the Americas hope for selection and control of the emigrants in the land of their origin as well as in the country receiving them.

The recent Inter-American Immigration Conference here saw the obvious necessity of leaving details of any postwar immigration program to be arranged after peace, but outlined some of the main characteristics that such a plan should include.

In the view of the conference, formally styled the first Inter-American Demographic Congress, the immigrant should be guided and helped by a predetermined continental program from the time he decides to leave his homeland until he becomes a citizen of another country.

Before he leaves his home he would be paid a fair price for his land and other property left behind. Reduced charges would be made for his transportation and, if a farmer, good land would be provided for him where he was going.

After his arrival, the wheels of the assimilation machinery in the land of his adoption would begin to turn him and his entire family into good citizens under uniform naturalization laws.

Selection of the immigrant would depend upon the kind of people with whom he was going to live and prevailing economic conditions. French-speaking persons would not be sent to Spanish-speaking Argentina, for instance, and farmers would not be sent to countries which have plenty of farmers but need construction workers.

However, a proposal that American countries should form an immigration control board with power to select and distribute the immigrants was rejected because of opposition by United States and Argentine delegations.

The United States delegates, headed by Dr. Lowell J. Reed, Professor of Biostatistics and Dean of the School of Hygiene and Public Health at Johns Hopkins University, successfully argued that each government should have the right to choose the immigrants best suited to its population, relying on a regulating body only for technical information.

International financing of immigrant colonies was recommended and for this, as well as for hemispheric co-operation to correct very low standards of living in some countries, various delegates suggested that United States capital might be made available.

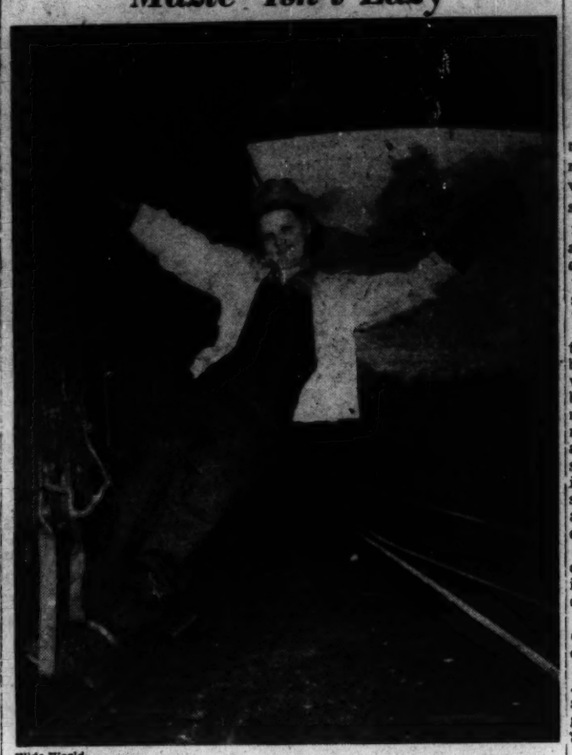
Progressive industrial development to raise living standards of laborers in the Americas and creation of conditions which would permit ready assimilation of immigrants, who frequently enjoy living standards superior to those in Latin America, were recommended at the final plenary session.

Recommendations for establishment of social security laws and adoption of International Labor Office standards were approved, as were numerous measures banning racial, cultural religious and psychological discrimination.

Formulation of a unified immigration plan, it was agreed, must await the result of a general census in 1950-51 when all American countries will register their alien populations and obtain data on the social and economic conditions of their present inhabitants.

In the meantime the delegates voted for further study of the problem by a permanent Inter-American Democratic Committee of seven members with headquarters in Mexico City.

'Mazie' Isn't Lazy



Wide World

Now She's Busy 'Working on the Railroad'

Mrs. Lettie May "Mazie" Maze now is holding down a freight brakeman's job on the Pennsylvania Railroad in Baltimore, Md. Here she is shown at work in her uniform. Wearing overalls secured at the ankle with straps, she signals the engineer when to proceed, stop, back up, or reduce speed. Prior to taking this job, a novel one for a woman, she had been a truck driver, welder, and meat cutter.

Certain U. S. Subsidies Backed by Grange Chief

Continued from Page 1

sidies?" asked Senator Taft politely.

Mr. Goss hesitated and explained that he had had only two hours to prepare for the interrogation, so must speak extemporaneously. In certain instances, he continued, such as corn, cotton seed, and peanut oil, and possibly sugar, where the product is in competition with imports sustained by tariffs or other reasons, subsidies might be advisable, and exceptions made in the bill.

Senator Taft developed the point. Vegetable oils are in competition with lard, he said. Would it not also be fair to subsidize prices to produce equality?

Mr. Goss appeared to agree. "There may be some products where subsidies are justified," he acknowledged. "Sugar might be one."

A minute later he told Mr. Taft smilingly, "You've got me on the spot."

Senator Taft went on pleasantly to inquire about milk subsidies. If exceptions were going to be made, why not the dairy industry?

Mr. Goss repeated his earlier arguments that it is an "economic waste" when 95 per cent of the public can afford to "pay the grocery bill" to postpone payment by means of subsidies, and hence, he argued, to place it upon the returning soldiers. Farmers want higher prices now for their products, not Treasury doles. The nation "should return to economic law and abandon Congressional law."

"But," persisted Senator Taft, "you approve of subsidies on feed, and you are doing it on vegetable oils. You are not asking us to take these out of the subsidy program?"

Mr. Goss made a further concession. If exceptions to the pending bill abolishing food subsidies are to be approved, they should be written separately into the measure, crop by crop, "for good reason"; but the present method of general subsidies should be dropped.

The unexpected assistance of Senator Taft to the Roosevelt Administration program came as other Senators generally refrained from interrogating the leader of the powerful National Grange and treated him with respectful deference.

Senator Taft, it is understood, does not support the Roosevelt subsidy program, but is trying to work out a compromise that will avoid the inflationary dangers possible from blanket repeal of food subsidies in the pending CCC bill.

In his statement, Mr. Goss spoke strongly of the duty of Congress to increase taxation to meet the inflationary threat.

"Congress is being put in an inconsistent position by failing to do anything on inflation," he charged at one point, adding later, of the inflationary gap.

"Congress has got to come down with a tax program that will help drain it off."

The farmer, he insisted, does not advocate inflation. He wants higher prices for his products. The threat he sees to agriculture is that subsidies will prevent prices from advancing to "reasonable levels" now, at a time when 95 per cent of the public is well able to pay the bill; and that subsequently when the war ends and economy is demanded, the subsidies will be withdrawn, leaving food prices permanently at a lower point than otherwise might be attained.

For the white-collar class, Mr. Goss urged "something in the way of a stamp plan."

Mr. Goss said the Grange advocates a "two-price system" to sell surplus crops more cheaply abroad. It also advocates a tax scheme that will set up a reservoir of credits in the Treasury, to be repaid to certain taxpayers after the war whose overhead is higher or who have suffered inequable fiscal sacrifices.

Fort McClellan Newspaper Crusades And Wins Over Negligence and Waste

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT McCLELLAN, Ala.—Army Times, weekly newspaper for the United States Army, has selected the Fort McClellan Cycle from among 1,250 camp newspapers for recognition as a "crusaders" which "gets jobs done."

Edited by a New Yorker, a Mississippian, and two former Boston newspapermen, the Cycle has waged a "local McClellan war on negligence and waste" during the past year, earning for the Fort "big dividends in money, time, morale, and training efficiency," according to Army Times.

In an unusual gesture, the Times devotes nearly two columns of its Oct. 30, 1943, issue to an account of crusades conducted by the soldier-edited paper of the Infantry Replacement Training Center at Anniston, Ala.

The story relates how McClellan soldiers have been convinced by their paper to save water and food, wear their "dog tags," invest in War Bonds, give money to the War Chest, and to forgo certain Service Club parlor privileges.

The Cycle, an eight-page tabloid weekly, fights its war on Army waste like an old-fashioned muckraker with modern tools—"armed with 60-point banner headlines" and "supported in the attack by cartoons and contests," the Times story says.

"And confidentially," it interposes at one point, "the editors get quite a kick out of the crusades, too."

Editor of the Cycle is Staff Sergeant Dick Linehan of Queens, N. Y., former night city editor of the Queens Evening News; Assistant editors are Corp. William R. Frye of Quincy, Mass., former Boston City Hall correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor; Corp. A. M. Halpern, of Malden, Mass., former writer for the Boston Globe, the Malden Evening News, and the Malden Press; and Pfc. Robert A. Harris of Tunica, Miss.

In one typical crusade, the drive for water conservation, it was a "pin-up girl," Miss Water Vane, which sold the McClellan soldiers on the virtue of saving water and rescuing overtaxed Alabama reservoirs.

Before the end of the summer, the tank of water had been drained enough to represent a saving of 160,000 gallons a day.

The Cycle also jogged soldiers' memories in the matter of wearing their identification tags. The paper publicized a "dog tag man" who made spot checks around the Fort, denying $5 War Stamp awards to the forgetful soldiers, and granting them to the GI's whom he found wearing the tags.

Similar campaigns jacked up McClellan mess sergeants, according to Army Times, until they "didn't dare waste an apple peeling"; helped get soldiers what they most needed in spare time: rides to town; sold $313,500 worth of War Stamps and Bonds during the Third War Loan Drive; and inspired McClellan men to give nearly $40,000 to the War Chest in 1942 and again in 1943.

Brooklyn Professor Wins Mathematics Prize

CHICAGO (AP) — Prof. Jesse Douglas of Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been awarded the $100 Bocher Memorial Prize at the annual meeting of the American Mathematical Society.

New Officers elected at the meeting included Prof. Einar Hille, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., Vice-President; Prof. G. T. Whyburn University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Vice-President.

The term of Dr. Marshall Stone, Harvard University, President, continues through the coming year.

Combat Units Look Forward To Furloughs

NAPLES, Italy, Nov. 30 (AP)—A recent editorial in the service newspaper, Stars and Stripes, which asserted that American soldiers wanted to see Berlin before they saw their home towns again, has drawn a flurry of angry correspondence from combat troops, one of whom inquired snappily, "Who elected you to voice the opinion of the veteran?"

The editorial discussed the question of rotation of American combat troops and home leave for men who have been in action, first brought up by a Senate Subcommittee which visited the Mediterranean theater several months ago. The letters received from soldiers in response to the editorial indicated the writers felt the troops should have furloughs in America after serving in the line for a certain period.

The paper printed two full columns of the letters, unanimous in sentiment. Sample statements expressed in them were:

"I contend that you can't leave combat troops in the line indefinitely and expect the same good work as when they started. . . . When a rear echelon Johnny says these boys don't want to go home and that they don't need a rest, I think of that old saying, War has no fury like that of a noncombatant."

"I have yet to see a piece of ground taken by the Stars and Stripes. . . . When you say you don't want to go home, why don't you say you are speaking solely for the staff of the paper?"

The letters illustrated two facts about the American soldier in this theater which have been increasingly evident—he believes that the Army is big enough now to rotate divisions without loss of efficiency and, with some marked exceptions, he regards the war against Germany as a job, not a crusade.

Against the Japanese these same men would fight emotionally and without any thought of home leave.

Although Fifth Army commanders have been well aware of these sentiments and small units are continually being pulled out of line and sent to the rear for a rest, that isn't what the average soldier wants. He believes there are plenty of troops, in America and elsewhere, to take his place for a while.

Medical-Examination Protest Of Union Suppressed by WSA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—A union leader's protest over a new regulation requiring seamen to undergo medical examinations brought a sharp rejoinder from the War Shipping Administration which asserted the ships would sail regardless of the union attitude.

The regulation was criticized by Harry Lundeberg, President of the Seafarers' International Union and Secretary-Treasurer of the Sailors Union of the Pacific. His unions will not stop sailing in protest, however, he said.

Capt. Edward MacAuley, Deputy WSA Administrator, wired Mr. Lundeberg that he "will permit no interference in taking all precautions necessary for safety, preservation of health of crews and troops in transit."

"Your direct refusal to comply with a general order will not be tolerated," Mr. MacAuley said.

"The War Shipping Administration intends to sail the ships in conformance with regulations. This will be done with or without your co-operation."

The letter from Mr. Lundeberg to Mr. MacAuley said:

"You are well aware of the fact that every merchant seaman who goes to sea today must pass a public health examination before he is issued his certificate of seamanship. No man who is really ill will go aboard a ship and take a chance on his own health."

"In our frank opinion," the letter added, "this is part of a long-range program adopted by the beureaucrats of the WSA in conjunction with certain shipowners to move in and eliminate old-time union seamen. This is directly in line with your training program, and with your recruitment and manning organization—and now comes your 'medical program.'

"It will work handily in using the taxpayers' money to build up and guarantee jobs for the future for the 'right guys'—providing they do their dirty work against the American seamen, and if the people in your bureaus spent a little less time in figuring out ways and means of putting the seamen behind the eight ball, and a little more for the war effort, we would be much further ahead. This proposed general order, worked out by a bunch of $10,000 a year stiffs, with nothing else to do but scheme to keep themselves in office, will disrupt the now-efficient sailing of American ships."

Mr. Lundeberg told newsmen his unions would "keep on sailing—we have as much at stake in this war as some of these useless bureaus at Washington."

Court Ruling Upholds OPA In Vitamin Prices Case

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Justice Jennings Bailey of District of Columbia Court, dismissed today an injunction suit brought by 13 large drug and chemical companies to restrain the Office of Price Administration from issuing a maximum price order for packaged vitamins and vitamin products.

He upheld an OPA motion which declared the Court did not have jurisdiction because of the Emergency Price Control Act. Justice Bailey also denied a motion for a temporary restraining order made by the firms.

U. S. Medal of Honor Awarded on Field

By the Associated Press

With the U. S. Fifth Army in Italy, Nov. 29. Delayed.

The nation's highest award—the Congressional Medal of Honor—was awarded Lieut. David C. Waybur, Piedmont, Calif., by Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Fifth Army commander, in a ceremony held this afternoon on a muddy, shell-pocked field just behind the front lines.

Lieutenant Waybur, leader of a Third Divison Reconnaissance platoon, single-handedly and standing in bright moonlight, destroyed an enemy tank with a sub-machine gun and put to flight two other tanks, soon afterward captured, during the Sicilian campaign.

This was done despite the fact he was seriously wounded. Lieutenant Waybur is the first man to get the medal of honor in Italy and the second man to have received it in the Mediterranean theater.

WPB Acts to Meet Any Shift In Output by War Conditions

Continued from Page 1

Meanwhile, the aircraft program has undergone a series of design alterations to give American planes, especially heavy bombers, a greater impact upon the enemy. The WPB must be able to execute quick changes in types or designs without slowing down production. It can no longer plead lack of materials or facilities as it could in early stages of the production drive.

For Peacetime Shift Too

Simultaneously WPB top officials are confident that the same streamlining will make the Board more efficient in leading the way to the general industrial reconversion to peacetime operations when the war ends.

Although the nation still lacks overall plans for conversion to peace, preliminary blueprints have been drawn in a number of quarters—including the office of Bernard M. Baruch—on the assumption that basic reconversion operations will be handled by the WPB industry divisions.

Little Peacetime Change

Barring a sudden German collapse, WPB officials do not anticipate that the various recent cutbacks in the munitions program will permit any sizeable resumption of peacetime manufacturing, since the overall war output must be greater for 1944 than it was for 1943. In some few instances, however, factories whose war output is no longer needed and whose peacetime production will not absorb vital quantities of strategic materials, may be permitted to convert to peacetime operations. The WPB now has this subject under close study.

Mr. Wilson emphasized at yesterday's meeting the necessity that able men drafted from industry continue their services in WPB. His talk, stressing next year's munitions requirements and the challenges lying ahead, was believed intended to offset restlessness on the part of many division chiefs whose desire to return to private industry has grown as prospects of peace have multiplied.

What effect the WPB streamlining will have on Mr. Wilson's personal plans could not be learned. Mr. Wilson, former President of the General Electric Company, has submitted his resignation to Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, but at the request of James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, he has agreed to stay on the job until President Roosevelt releases him.

World Committees Named To Conduct UNRRA Plans

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 30—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration today organized the international committees that are to help Director-General Herbert H. Lehman in binding up the wounds of millions of war impoverished people.

Dr. Tingfu F. Tsiang of China was named Chairman of the Committee on the Far East, with the Netherlands furnishing the First Vice-Chairman and Australia the Second Vice-Chairman. This Committee will hold its first meeting in Washington beginning Dec. 10. One of its first jobs will be to choose a permanent headquarters.

Luther Gulick of the United States was named Secretary to the Committee.

The United Kingdom was named Chairman of the Committee on Europe with Russia First Vice-Chairman and Norway, Second Vice-Chairman.

This Committee will have headquarters in London.

A central committee of the "big four" Russia, China, the United States and United Kingdom has been operated throughout the UNRRA conference here.

Col. John J. Llewellin, British Food Minister will presumably be the British Chairman of the European Committee.

Aid to Jews Assured

UNRRA will have authority to give more relief to Jews than to other needy persons in Europe, but it will not determine whether they shall be brought to the United States.

This was made clear today in statements by Dean Acheson, Chairman of the UNRRA Council, as it completed its final organization here and prepared to adjourn tomorrow.

Special aid for persecuted Jews is made possible through a Council resolution providing for nondiscrimination "because of race, creed, or political belief," but providing that "in determining the relative needs of the population, there may be taken into account the diverse needs caused by discriminatory treatment by the enemy during its occupation of the area."

Discriminatory treatment has been especially prevalent in Poland where the Nazis have forced Jews down to a 400 calorie diet, compared with 800 calories for other people.

In effect, the resolution gives Director General Herbert H. Lehman authority to determine when and where Jews are entitled to special treatment, because of the discrimination that has been practiced against them. The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the World Jewish Congress stand ready to give special aid to their people.

Governed by Laws

At the same time it was made clear by Mr. Acheson that Mr. Lehman has no power to say whether any number of Jewish refugees shall be allowed to settle in the United States. This will be the business of Congress since neither UNRRA nor the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees, both official advisory committees, can overrule the immigration laws of any country.

Determination as to who is resettled where after the war is purely a political question, Mr. Acheson explained. Decisions as to whether prisoners of war, forced laborers, or long-time refugees shall be given travel priorities is a matter for governments to settle among themselves.

In at least three places in the 133 pages of committee reports it is specifically stated that there shall be no discrimination made in the distribution of relief supplies "because of race, creed or political belief."

World "Public Servant"

Determination as to who is entitled to special aid is only one of the many important questions which the UNRRA Council will leave in the hands of Mr. Lehman, eloquently described by Mr. Acheson as an "international public servant." UNRRA can succeed or fail on his decisions as to whether nations are being treated equitably.

It will be up to Mr. Lehman, on the basis of advice received from a central committee, from two far-flung regional committees, and a committee on supply, to suggest to the British and American combined procurement boards how supplies shall be divided.

A last-minute instruction to Mr. Lehman voted by the Council yesterday tells him "to pay due regard to the degree of urgency of particular relief and rehabilitation requirements and to the extent of damage suffered by member governments in a part or the whole of their respective areas as a result of hostilities or of occupation by the enemy."

In considering both the "extent" and "urgency" of need, Mr. Lehman would presumably give special attention to Russia's needs. Russia is the only country that has not submitted an estimate of its relief and rehabilitation needs. Its delegates say it is too early to make any such estimate, but it is generally expected here that its needs "will stagger the imagination."

Mutual Understandings

The UNRRA Council will close its policy-making sessions here tomorrow just three weeks after its 44 members signed the White House agreement bringing it into being. The meetings will close with a plenary session in which the congratulatory statements will be exchanged over the good will and mutual understandings that have characterized the Council's deliberations.

The delegates will depart with a genuine feeling that they have not only set up a good organization but have definitely contributed to the winning of the war inasmuch as the underground in Europe has been kept abreast of the proceedings by short wave radio. UNRRA's message of hope has undoubtedly seeped into concentration camps and ghettos in Europe's darkest spots.

Ironically, UNRRA would not be able to give more than a dribble of relief for several months, were the war to end tomorrow. American and British military staffs are ready to fill in any gap, but they will not be able to encourage national and individual initiative and cater to local tastes the way UNRRA proposes to do.

Nations have been named to UNRRA's major committees—the Central Committee, European Committee, Far Eastern Committee, and Committee on Supplies—but membership on technical standing committees will be open to all nations which want to join, Mr. Acheson announced.

UNRRA, it was finally decided, will operate on an initial administrative budget of $10,000,000.

Mr. Lehman will get the same salary as a Cabinet officer, at present $15,000 a year.

Three members of House Foreign Affairs Committee arrived at the conference today as invited observers. They are John M. Vorys (R) of Ohio, Bartel J. Jonkman (R) of Michigan, and Robert B. Chiperfield (R) of Illinois. Early in its sessions the Conference was visited by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts and Representative Frances P. Bolton (R) of Ohio.

Congress has already been asked by President Roosevelt to authorize an American contribution of about 50 per cent of UNRRA's funds which will mean an ultimate appropriation of $1,000,000,000 to $1,500,000,000.

Exchange Ship To Dock Dec. 1

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—The diplomatic exchange ship Gripsholm will steam into New York Harbor tomorrow morning, bringing home from the Orient 1,236 United States nationals and 221 Canadians interned by the Japanese after Pearl Harbor.

The Navy said that the ship would dock about 10 a. m. E. W. T. tomorrow.

Relatives and friends of the repatriates, many of whom have not been in the United States in many years, began arriving in New York today to welcome them.

However, few of them will see the 18,134-ton Swedish liner, making her second such mission, come up the bay to end her long voyage from Mormugao, Portuguese East India, where the exchange of Japanese nationals took place.

The State Department has announced that for security reasons relatives and friends will not be allowed on the pier in Jersey City where the ship will dock.

The repatriates include 386 missionaries and officials and employees of business firms with branches in the Orient, and consular officials.

Co-operation Was Keynote Of New England Golf Year

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The year 1943 in New England's golfing history will be remembered as one of curtailed activities; no tournaments in Massachusetts directly sponsored by the state association; a year of declining memberships in a majority of clubs, plus reduced attendance because of members gone into the service, or other causes. It was a year of semi-blight on club activities during the period of the ban on pleasure driving; and yet, a year not without certain gratifying aspects for those club executives and managers who anticipated many problems, planned for them, and brought their organizations through in commendable fashion.

In this record of many clubs coming through "in the black," or with inconsequential deficits, and of memberships surprisingly well maintained in the face of unavoidable resignations or temporary withdrawals, enter a number of important factors. These included the co-operation of club members in general and the loyalty of curtailed staffs of employees.

Few Complaints

Quite a percentage of members of the various clubs co-operated actively with executives in going after new members to partly fill the vacancies. Members in general exhibited a full realization of the extra burdens placed upon abbreviated staffs in the clubhouses and on the courses, consequently accepted conditions as they found them, making few open complaints and a minimum of grumblings.

Loyalty of club employees manifested itself in many ways, none more so, perhaps, than in the cases of two long-time professionals, Bert Nicolls of Belmont and Alex Ellis of Tedesco. These two, with their lesson hours greatly reduced by existing circumstances, showed no hesitancy in putting in their spare time manning power mowers and helping out the reduced and overworked greenkeeping staffs. Other local professionals no doubt did the same. Nicolls, 26 years at Belmont, looked upon his gratuitous contribution as educational to himself.

"You never know," as he puts it, "when a little extra knowledge of how things are done on a course or in the clubhouse might be very useful." That observation recalls to me an interview, some years back, with Donald Ross, in which that famous links architect prophesied that the time would come when clubs would have as managers men trained in every branch of club activities.

Club Budgets

There probably has been no other year than this in which club executives put in more initial time, thought and discussion on preparing a club budget, on lines of strictest economy, and then keeping within its allotments. The Charles River Country Club, hard hit by loss of members and limited play during the driving ban, actually came through the season with a small surplus, notwithstanding rumors of how badly it had been hit by prevailing conditions. Moreover, reports that its members would face an assessment in 1944 were set at rest when the board of governors announced at its last meeting that no such act was contemplated.

Full appreciation of the fine work done by the retiring executives was expressed at the club's recent annual meeting, when the retiring president, H. T. Lindsay, and the chairman of the house committee, Ralph Jones, were honored not only vocally, but with attractive gifts. Harry H. Kay, the new president widely known among local golfers, is the type who will tackle the job with bundles of enthusiasm and energy.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Bill Terry quits as general manager of New York Giants' baseball farm system, ending 20-year connection with club.

Three Years Ago

Navy beats Army in football, 14-0, before 102,000 at Philadelphia.

Five Years Ago

Lieut. Harry (Hank) Hardwick resigns as Navy grid coach, ending two-year term.

Penn Star Named By Maxwell Club For Grid Trophy

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Maxwell Memorial Football Club has named Bob Odell, Penn gridiron star, as the outstanding college football player" of the year.

"Odell was the unanimous choice of the Board of Governors," composed of coaches, officials and football writers, Bert Bell, club president, announced.

Odell is a flight-preparatory trainee in the Marines V-5 program at Penn. He was elected Penn's captain this year, his third on the squad.

At Allentown, Pa., Odell last night received the "Outstanding Player of the East"award from the Downtown Quarterbacks, a football club.

M. I. T. Elects

The captain of M. I. T.'s 1944 Charles River Navy will be William Kalb, who was elected last Friday by the members of Tech's victorious summer rowing squad. Kalb is a 6 feet 2 inches, 184 pound lad from Grosse Point, Mich. He rowed No. 6 in the varsity crew which accomplished the first defeat of a Harvard varsity crew in M. I. T. history. Appropriately enough, he is enrolled in the Naval V-12 Unit at M. I. T., as is the former captain, Langdon Flowers.

Army Captain

WEST POINT, N.Y. (AP)—Thomas Lombardo of St. Louis was elected captain of the 1944 Army football team, succeeding Casimir Pyslinski, center from Steubenville, Ohio.

Lombardo earned his varsity letter as a reserve fullback last season, but this year was switched to quarterback as commander of the Cadets' "T" formation. An exceptionally good student, Lombardo ranks among the first 50 in his class.

Bowlers Meet Soon

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (AP)—Connie Schwoegler, national all-star individual match game bowling champion, will defend his title in the third annual event against the nation's top keglers.

Earlier the Madison, Wis., bowler was reported not being entered in the classic, which will open Saturday and continue for nine days. The field of tenpin stars will be shooting for a total of $7,000 in prizes. The first four days of competition will be devoted to eliminations.

Notre Dame Remains Top Grid Eleven

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—Notre Dame remains as the top football team in the country, despite its 19 to 14, movie-like loss to Great Lakes, but its popularity took a drastic cut.

Eighty-six of 131 sports experts, voting in the final Associated Press poll of the season, marked the Irish No. 1 on their ballots and their decisions kept Notre Dame on the throne for the ninth straight week. The remaining 45 voters were definite in their opinions that the loss had robbed the Frank Leahy machine of much of its glamour. Some dropped the Irish as low as seventh, in contrast to the poll of three weeks ago when Notre Dame established a record by snaring every first-place ticket.

As it was, however, the Irish finished with 1,259 points to take over the mythical national championship in succession to the 1942 Ohio State eleven.

Not only did Notre Dame's loss cost it heavily in points, but it lifted the Great Lakes aggregation from 21st to sixth place and made the Iowa Pre-Flight, Irish victim No. 9 by a 14 to 13 count, a strong runnerup to the South Bend stalwarts. The Seahawks grabbed 12 first place votes and a total of 1,028 points—only 231 less than the total compiled by Notre Dame.

Great Lakes took the spot in the select circle vacated by Army, a member of the first 10 all season until shunted among the second group by its loss to Navy.

Hustling Hawk —By Pap'

"Mush" MARCH
IS PLAYING HIS SIXTEENTH SEASON OF MAJOR LEAGUE HOCKEY —ALL WITH THE CHICAGO BLACK HAWKS!
NOW, MOW!
MARCH STANDS ONLY 5-FOOT-5, BUT HE ISN'T AFRAID OF ANY OF THE GIANT DEFENSEMEN
THE BLACK HAWKS' RIGHT WINGER IS A GOLF PRO AT THE MESABA COUNTRY CLUB, HIBBING, MINN., DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.
PAP'

March is only a little fellow, standing 5 feet 5, and weighing less than 160 pounds, but he doesn't hesitate to bang right into the heftiest defense men on the ice. He's tricky, and has a way of pestering the life out of the big fellows, Mush isn't a sensational player. He never has been. But he is a steady, capable performer who is in there battling every minute he is on the ice. Hockey players have a great respect for his ability.

In the off season, March is the golf pro at the Mesaba Country Club, Hibbing, Minn. He credits his long career in hockey to the fact that he keeps his legs in shape the year around—walking over the golf course in the summer and skating all winter.

Al Palazzari Joins Bruins Tonight

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the fourth time in as many games the Bruins will present a revised line-up as Manager Art Ross tries to get his charges back on the winning path against Chicago Black Hawks at the Garden tonight. Face-off time is 8:15 p. m.

Latest changes see the promotion of still another Olympic in Aldo Palazzari, American-born left winger from Eveleth, Minn.; the promotion of leading goal-scorer Herb Cain to the first line with Bill Cowley and Buzz Boll; and the sending of Art Jackson to the third line to work with his brother, Harvey, and Palazzari. Sitting this one out will be the two Olympics signed by the Bruins last week end, Tom Brennan and Joe Schmidt, whose performance in Toronto and Chicago on Saturday and Sunday was termed by Ross as "only fair."

Courteau in Goal

Due to the continued absence of Bert Gardiner, who is now at home in Philadelphia, the 'Pics' regular goalie, Maurice Courteau will still be in goal. His work at Chicago, despite his being beaten 5-4, was called satisfactory by Coach Dit Clapper. Courteau's worst moments against the Black Hawks came in the second period, when the sharp-shooting Hawks ran in three goals in two minutes.

Palazzari's promotion will not be the last to be made from the ranks of the Olympics, for according to Ross several other boys have shown enough to warrant a trial. They may be called to practice with the Bruins later this week in preparation for the visit here Sunday of the high-flying Montreal Canadiens.

If Palazzari makes good—and it won't be for lack of courage if he doesn't—he will be one of the few Americans who have caught on with the Bruins in all their years in the National Hockey League. Most outstanding players from this side of the border, of course, were Frankie Brimsek, Myles Lane, and George Owen, while Hago Harrington, present coach of the Olympics, was with the Bruins for three years back in their early days.

Ross did try promoting two other American boys from the Olympics in Cliff Thompson and Gerry Desrosiers, but Cliff was sent to St. Paul for seasoning before he joined the Army, while Gerry only played one game as a possible pro. Other Americans with the Bruins for brief spells included Yank Boyd, up first in 1931-32 and then brought up again last year for limited service, Roger Jenkins, Gerry Geran, and Bob Taylor.

In Second Place

Chicago comes here tonight high in second place in the standing, although its attack has failed to produce as many goals as has the Bruins' offense. The Hawks have beaten the Bruins three times in Chicago this season, and as a matter of fact have kept the Bruins from winning in their last nine games together in the Windy City. Chicago has won its last five starts at home this season.

Paul Thompson has put together a first line which has accounted for just half of the Hawks' scoring. He has put Clint Smith, bought from Rangers, at center between Doug Bentley, the league's leading scorer last year, and Bill Mosienko, who was unable to get across the border last year. Cully Dahlstrom centers the second line with the veteran Mush March and George Allen on the wings. For a third line the Hawks have Johnny Gottselig at center between Fido Purpur and Don Campbell. The Chicago defense consists of Earl Siebert, Virgil Johnson, and husky Jack Dyte, with Hec Highton in goal. Highton, a rookie, has amazed Thompson with his work in the net!

★ ★ ★

Briefs: Ross disclosed yesterday that George Abbott, the Maple Leafs' practice goalie who played for the Bruins Saturday night, is an ordained minister . . . "He saw a lot of rubber that night," Ross declared. "More than that, the Leafs hit the post six times" . . . Normie Calladine did not play in Toronto, nor did Art Jackson in Chicago.

Palazzari went to the University of Illinois where he played under Vic Heyliger, who is himself now playing home games for the Hawks . . . Last year Al was with Duluth . . . Ross says he expects Gardiner back, but did not say when.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	9	0	3	21	55	23
Chicago	7	4	0	14	47	42
Detroit	5	3	2	12	39	31
Toronto	5	6	2	12	51	55
Boston	4	6	2	10	52	59
New York	0	11	1	1	30	64

THE OIL MUST GET THROUGH!

In reply refer to Initials and No.
Op-39F(JSF)dzm
Serial 73539

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON

August 24th, 1943

From: Vice Chief of Naval Operations.
To: The Master, Officers and Crew of the Tanker [redacted]*.
Via: The Administrator, War Shipping Administration.

Subj: Tanker Turnaround in United Kingdom.

1. The exceptional performance of the tanker [redacted]* while discharging in United Kingdom ports recently has been brought to the attention of the Navy Department.

2. It is noted that your vessel discharged her entire deck cargo of boxed planes in 8 hours, then shifted to another dock where you discharged your entire cargo of bulk oil in 18 hours.

3. The highest credit is given to the wholehearted cooperation and efforts of the vessel's personnel, who gave up their normal shore leave privileges in order that this commendable performance could be accomplished, thereby permitting the vessel to sail in a returning convoy days ahead of that thought possible. This accomplishment shows most clearly that you realize and are giving effect to the importance of prompt turnaround as being the equivalent of having additional ships in service.

4. It is with pleasure that I am requesting the War Shipping Administration to send a copy of this letter to the owners (Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company) of your fine ship, because I know that they will share my feeling of pride in the job you have done and are doing.

5. In behalf of the Navy Department, I welcome this opportunity to express my appreciation and commendation for your accomplishment, which may well serve as an ideal of morale and spirit for the U. S. Merchant Marine in the performance of their important duties in contributing to winning the war. I am sure that I can find no better expression than that used by the U. S. Navy — "Well Done"

This is the Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal awarded to the Master of this tanker for the heroic rescue of 27 United Nations' seamen from the raging seas of the North Atlantic.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEN WHO GET THE OIL THROUGH

Oil IS the lifeblood of war! Without it no ship, plane or tank can go out and fight.

That's where our heroic men of the tanker service of the Merchant Marine come in.

Read this letter from the Vice-Chief of Naval Operations, Vice-Admiral F. J. Horne to the Master, Officers and Crew of the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company Tanker [redacted]*.

As you read it, think of the tanker's trip over. Think of the all-day and all-night watches. Think of the icy death of the North Atlantic. Think of muscle and brain so war weary . . . that another hour would be too much.

Our Merchant Marine men pitched in . . . unloaded their ship in record time . . . so they could rush back for another cargo.

Salute these men, fellow Americans . . . these men who are pledged to get the precious oil through *at any cost*.

Salute them, and all the men in the heroic tanker service . . . salute their day-in and day-out bravery and devotion to duty!

In the book of records of fighting men winning this war, write the name "Tankerman, U. S. Merchant Marine" . . . and write it high up on the page!

★ ★ ★

**The name of this tanker, one of the fleet of tankers owned by the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company, has been withheld for security reasons.*

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS

★ AMERICAN OIL COMPANY *and its affiliate* PAN AMERICAN REFINING CORP. ★

The Home Forum

Victory Maintained

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL too often in human experience unfavorable reaction follows the joy of achievement. More labor is frequently required to maintain worldly success than to attain it, and failure sometimes stalks the paths of men who, though once successful, have not learned the secret of that sustaining goodness which perpetuates itself through spiritual understanding. The vacillations of mortal thought do not reflect the constancy of heavenly conviction and spiritual forthrightness.

In a war-torn world mankind is asking: "Why should we again be thrown into the turmoil of destruction and lack? Should not a world war be sufficient to awaken men to the futility of mortal combat?" The answer comes in the sad words, "It might be, had mankind the foresight and wisdom to win the peace as well as the war."

The world is faced with the possibility of reaction such as followed the First World War—a repetition of the evil we have so fervently desired to avoid. And what is the present remedy? The same one that has always been available, but seldom used—Christianity in its fullness of wisdom, healing, brotherliness, spiritual understanding, spiritual power. Nowhere else on earth are the perfect fundamentals of peace and harmony to be found. In the teachings of the Master is couched that consummate wisdom, reflecting the one infinite Mind, God, which alone is adequate to establish unity, concord, and agreement among men. Only by the universal acceptance and enforcement of the laws and rules laid down by Christ Jesus, will a permanent foundation for the perpetuation of order and unity among men be provided. In this, Christian Science fully concurs.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, with undimmed spiritual vision, has indicated the way of amity, how to achieve and preserve it, how to make it useful and appreciated. On page 134 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" she writes: "To triumph in truth, to keep the faith individually and collectively, conflicting elements must be mastered. Defeat need not follow victory. Joy over good achievements and work well done should not be eclipsed by some lost opportunity, some imperative demand not yet met."

The progressive steps here outlined are clear. After the conflicting elements of the present war are "mastered"—and they will be as surely as right triumphs over wrong—then there must be no "lost opportunity," no "demand" which, unmet, would plant the seeds of dissension and combat in the thinking of generations yet to come. Noble minds are today at work endeavoring to prepare the thought of humanity for the greatest of all tasks after the war, the task of realizing and making practical the spiritual fact that "defeat need not follow victory."

True freedom sustained by spirituality is irrevocable, and according to the Scriptures, is the heritage of the real man made in the image and likeness of God. In Christian Science, the light of Truth leads the way to this divine consideration. "Truth is always the victor," Mrs. Eddy says on page 380 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

* * *

The prophet Joel foresaw the harmonious effects of spiritual apprehension, and exhorting his people to repentance, promised them that they would be spared the ignominious reactions of error, or evil, if they would but turn to God wholeheartedly. He prayed the Father of all for the re-establishment of true dominion through repentance. God's response, given in a covenant of restoration and the promise of its continuity, is voiced by the prophet, in part, thus (Joel 2:25-32): "And I will restore to you the years that the locust hath eaten. . . . and my people shall never be ashamed. And it shall come to pass afterward, that I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh; . . . and I will shew wonders in the heavens and in the earth, . . . and . . . whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be delivered."

Deliverance, the assurance of continual peace, and full restoration are in this Scripture specifically associated with the pouring out "afterward" of the spirit of Truth and Love "upon all flesh." It is clear, therefore, that Christlikeness, honesty, charity, forgiveness, trustworthiness, and trustfulness must characterize the dealings of men in their efforts to perpetuate peace when the war is won. Truly, the way of all evil is to destroy itself. Such elimination does not foster hate, but foreshadows the power of divine Love, redeeming humanity. Reassuring his followers of that victory which can never know defeat, Jesus said (John 14:27): "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

In Various Editions

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, is available in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in blue, brown, or black morocco leather at $5; with thumb index, $7.50. It may be had also in other editions. It can be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

Alfred Pittman
Publishers Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts

Catalog describing all the writings of Mary Baker Eddy sent upon request.

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"ROSES": *A Painting by Pierre-Auguste Renoir*

NO OTHER ARTIST of modern times has expressed so fully and communicatively his love of life as Pierre-Auguste Renoir. He painted his family, servants, and friends; he painted his household, the streets of Paris, the countryside; he painted the flowers which he loved. "According to my idea," said Renoir, "a picture ought to be a lovable thing, joyous and pretty, yes, pretty." He was frank and unafraid of being sentimental.

Born in 1841, Renoir commenced humbly in an apprenticeship to a porcelain manufacturer. He painted flowers on cups and saucers; later he decorated fans and sketched religious pictures on window-shades. But Renoir was soon drawn into the fascinating society of the artists who were to revolutionize the art of painting. With them, he used bright colors and little strokes of pigment, and he cultivated the fleecy touch of the brush, which he maintained long after he abandoned Impressionism. Renoir's pictures became more individual, corresponding less to a vogue and more to his own temperament. While others intellectualized, he yielded to the compelling guidance of feeling. His pictures impart the warmth of sunshine, the verdancy of vegetation and the perfume of flowers.

"Still-life" seems a contradiction of terms when it is used to label a picture of flowers or fruits by Renoir. Like his artistic forebears, Delacroix and Rubens, he had in his touch a peculiarly enlivening quality.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Maintenir la Victoire

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS l'existence humaine, la joie qu'apporte une grande œuvre menée à bonne fin est trop souvent suivie de réactions défavorables. Ceux qui sont arrivés au succès doivent parfois travailler davantage encore pour le maintenir; et les échecs n'épargnent point les personnes dont les premières entreprises ont réussi, mais qui n'ont pas appris comment le bien se perpétue par la compréhension spirituelle. La vicissitude des pensées mortelles ne reflète pas la stabilité de l'assurance céleste et de la droiture spirituelle.

Au sein des ravages que cause la guerre, les humains s'écrient: "Pourquoi sommes-nous une fois encore jetés dans un abîme de destruction, de misère? La Guerre mondiale n'aurait-elle pas dû suffire pour réveiller les hommes et leur faire voir la folie des combats mortels?" A cela l'on répond, non sans tristesse: "Les choses seraient autres si l'on avait fait preuve de sagesse, de prévoyance, et qu'après avoir gagné la guerre, on eût conquis la paix."

Le monde voit se dresser devant lui la possibilité d'une réaction semblable à celle qui suivit la première Guerre mondiale—rechute qu'on désire tant éviter. Contre ce péril, quel est le remède? Celui qui n'a cessé d'être accessible, mais qu'on a si rarement employé: le christianisme intégral que caractérisent abondamment la sagesse, la guérison, l'amour fraternel, la compréhension, le pouvoir spirituels. On ne trouvera point ailleurs les éléments parfaits de la paix ou de l'harmonie. Les enseignements du Maître sont empreints d'une sagesse sublime qui reflète Dieu, l'Entendement infini, et qui seule peut établir parmi les hommes l'unité, l'entente, la concorde. Les lois et les règles qu'indiqua le Christ Jésus doivent être universellement acceptées et mises en vigueur pour que l'ordre et l'union qui sont destinés à prévaloir reposent sur une fondation permanente. La Science Chrétienne reconnaît sans réserve cette nécessité.

* * *

Ayant une vision spirituelle très claire, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, indiqua le chemin de la concorde; elle fit voir comment on y arrive, comment on la maintient, comment on fait reconnaître son utilité. A la page 134 de *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, elle écrivit: "Pour triompher dans la vérité, pour garder la foi individuellement et collectivement, il faut maîtriser les éléments en conflit. Il n'est pas nécessaire que la défaite suive la victoire. La joie que procurent les efforts fructueux et le travail bien fait ne devrait pas être obscurcie par une occasion perdue, par l'oubli d'un devoir urgent."

Dans ce passage, les étapes progressives sont clairement marquées. Les éléments en conflit qui s'expriment par la guerre actuelle doivent être maîtrisés—et ce résultat ne fait aucun doute, car le bien triomphe toujours du mal; mais il ne doit pas y avoir ensuite quelque "occasion perdue," quelque oubli d'un 'devoir urgent," qui sèmeraient la discorde et nourriraient dans la pensée des générations à venir les tendances combatives. Aujourd'hui des personnes dévouées, de nobles âmes sont à l'œuvre et s'efforcent de préparer la conscience humaine pour une tâche extrêmement importante; elles savent qu'après la guerre il faudra saisir et mettre en pratique ce fait spirituel: "Il n'est pas nécessaire que la défaite suive la victoire."

Soutenue par la spiritualité, la vraie liberté ne peut être abolie; selon les Écritures, elle est incluse dans l'héritage de l'homme réel créé à l'image, à la ressemblance de Dieu. En Science Chrétienne, la lumière de la Vérité, nous conduit à cette possession divine. "La Vérité est toujours victorieuse," déclare Mrs. Eddy, à la page 380 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*.

* * *

Le prophète Joël prévit les effets harmonieux de la compréhension spirituelle; exhortant les Israélites à la repentance, il leur promettait que les ignominieuses réactions de l'erreur ou du mal leur seraient épargnées s'ils se tournaient sincèrement vers Dieu. Lui-même priait avec ferveur le Père céleste, il demandait que par la repentance, le peuple retrouve la vraie maîtrise. Dieu répondit par la promesse d'une alliance éternelle assurant le bonheur et la prospérité, comme le montrent ces paroles prophétiques (Joël 2:25-32): "Je vous rendrai les années qu'ont dévorées la sauterelle,... et mon peuple ne sera plus jamais confus. Et il arrivera, après ces choses, que je répandrai mon Esprit sur toute chair... Je ferai des prodiges dans les cieux et sur la terre;... et... quiconque invoquera le nom de l'Éternel sera sauvé."

Dans ce passage la délivrance, la certitude d'une paix perpétuelle, le relèvement complet sont étroitement liés à la promesse qui dit qu'"après ces choses," l'esprit d'Amour et de Vérité se répandra "sur toute chair." Il est donc clair que les vertus chrétiennes, l'honnêteté, la charité, le pardon, la loyauté, la confiance sont indispensables et devront être mises en pratique dans tous les efforts que feront les hommes pour établir après la guerre une paix permanente. Le mal ne peut que se détruire lui-même. Loin de nourrir la haine, cette élimination fait pressentir le pouvoir de l'Amour divin, rédempteur de l'humanité. Tranquillisant ses disciples au sujet de la victoire que ne doit suivre aucun revers, Jésus leur dit (Jean 14:27): "Je vous laisse la paix; je vous donne ma paix; je ne vous la donne pas comme le monde la donne. Que votre cœur ne se trouble pas et qu'il ne craigne point."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society. Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Gull-Winged Patterns

Imagine bird curves of a wheeling gull
As he searches the bay for a glitter
In depth beneath the wave's trough.
He mocks the erratic wind
That flips a child's green ribbon
Into the mud by the ragged piles
With a raucous, blatant cry.
Gray gull-wing patterns silver the harbor air.

TERRITA ALDRED

Florida's River of Lakes

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, the more thanks to his native American talent for dwelling upon the obvious in the tones of a major prophet, was neither the first nor the last person to observe that the St. Johns ranks as "one of the noblest streams of the country." It is likely that, in common with yet other observers, he also found in its great width, in its placidity, and in the darkness of its waters passing with an infinite and funereal leisure among tall forests made somber by incalculable stalactites of Spanish moss, an enchantment just slightly sinister.

Neither the Mississippi nor the Nile exceeds the average expanse of the St. Johns between shore to shore for a full hundred miles above its mouth; and with corpulence, you would say, it combines laziness. Indeed, the fact that this river's gleaming, broad surface so much more frequently resembles the superficies of a lake than a moving current very long ago led the adjacent Indians to call the St. Johns "Welaka"—which meant The Chain of Lakes.

Howsoever tardily, science has here justified rhetoric. Here, in full measure, the impressiveness of fancy would seem to be buttressed by logic, inasmuch as thousands of lakes are now known to cluster about this river basin; and the contents of many of them find their way into the St. Johns—of which the main stream passes through eight lakes, and is immediately connected with five more lakes. . . .

Floridian rocks are not old enough, in a thus literally upstart land, to contain any dinosaurian remains. Yet many fossils have been garnered from the bottom of wells, by the industry of learned persons (in a common-sense search after truth at her proverbial home), and from rock quarries and phosphate mines, from dredging operations, and from the digging of canals, to afford proof that, in bygone eras, animal life about the St. Johns has included members of such fairly old families as the saber-toothed tiger, the four-tusked mastodon, the imperial mammoth, the giant wolf, the water-hog, and a species of dog about as large as a Shetland pony—along with the more parvenu lion, the rhinoceros, and the hippopotamus. — From "The St. Johns," by BRANCH CABELL AND A. J. HANNA. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

From My Library Walls

HANGING IN CLOSE proximity to the engraved portraits of famous printers, in the Printers' Corner on my library walls, are reproductions of several devices which these artist-printers used as hallmarks to their work. These devices were far more than trade-marks. In them each master-printer tried to express his own idealism and the objective he wished to obtain. Thus they served to reveal the personality of these master-workmen whose volumes they decorate.

* * *

The best-known printer's mark is the famous Dolphin and Anchor which Aldus Manutius, the great Italian printer, first placed on his "Juvenal," in 1501. Aldus saw before him the long list of unpublished classic authors which he hoped, by means of the new invention of printing, to put in permanent form for the use of the students of the world. He recognized his own impatience and, as a constant reminder to himself, he adopted the anchor as a symbol of firmness in deliberation; but, to indicate his undying purpose, he added the dolphin which signified speed in execution. As a slogan, he used the words *Festina lente*, of which perhaps the most famous translation is that by Sir Thomas Browne, "Celerity contempered with cunctation." Aldus was the printer who first made use of small capitals, the first to use the thin inclined italic type. During the quarter century between 1488 and 1515, Aldus produced over one hundred titles, aggregating two hundred and fifty volumes, the most pretentious representing quality in workmanship which has never been surpassed. But still more important was the issue of the Aldine classics which, for the first time, placed well-made printed textbooks within the reach of impecunious scholars. Yet, at the end of his life, Aldus Manutius felt that his accomplishment was far below what it should have been.

* * *

Another famous device is the *Pot Cassé* of Geoffrey Tory. Tory was the French engraver of the sixteenth century who introduced accents into the French language and who, with Robert Etienne, established the printed book as a product distinct in itself, instead of being a deliberate attempt to counterfeit a handwritten volume. This device consisted of a broken vase resting upon a book, the vase being filled with flowers, and transfixed with a wimble. The base of the vase is clamped down upon the book with chains, and at the top of the device are the words *Non plus*. The first appearance of this device was at the end of a short Latin poem which Tory wrote to commemorate the passing of his daughter, Agnes. Aside from his work, Tory's devotion was completely centered in this child of ten years.

In his famous volume, the *Champfleury*, Tory tells us the significance of his device, which later appeared on all the work with which he was associated. Some students make a personal translation of Tory's symbol, claiming that the broken pitcher stands for a human life cut short; that the book recalls the literary studies of the lost Agnes, pursued under her father's direction; and that the words *non plus* express a father's despair over the loss of a beloved daughter.

* * *

The device of Robert Etienne, who followed Tory as Royal Printer to King Francis I, is much more simple. It first appears in a volume he issued in 1525, and consists of a spreading olive tree from which a branch is falling. Sauvel, writing as late as 1650, records the fact that the olive tree which suggested the device was still flourishing in the rue St. Jean de Beauvais, the site of Etienne's office in Paris. A later writer, however, says: "This olive tree now exists only upon Robert Etienne's books, but there it is imperishable." For motto, he selected the verse from Romans XI:20: "Be not high-minded, but fear." Etienne was a student as well as a printer; he was the first to divide the chapters in the New Testament into verses. All through his life he waged a courageous fight against the bigotry of ecclesiastical censors. His life certainly exemplified the first part of his motto.

* * *

One other famous printer's device is that of the famous compasses held by a hand emerging from the clouds, selected by Christophe Plantin as the center of his mark, together with the motto *Labore et Constantia*. Plantin was the great printer at the end of the sixteenth century, founder of the Plantin-Moretus dynasty, the memory of which is still kept alive by the famous Plantin-Moretus Museum in Antwerp. This device was designed by the artist, Rubens. The fixed point of the compasses perfectly symbolizes the tenacity and steadfastness with which Plantin met every difficulty and reverse; the moving point, describing a circle, expresses the never-ceasing activity in the ever-widening horizon of the printer's mind. Hercules stands on one side of the compasses, symbolizing Labor, while on the other side the figure of a woman personifies Constancy. The turning arm of the compasses also represents Labor, while the arm remaining at rest is constant.

These few examples, selected from the collection on my library walls, remind me of the pride these early printers took in their work. These devices served as hallmarks of quality; an artist, no matter in what field he works, places his signature only upon work which expresses himself to his own satisfaction. The examples set by these early master-artist printers might well be followed by their modern successors, as guarantee of the continuing high quality of manufacture in our current books.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

November Walk

(After reading Thoreau)

This is the day for a last look and ramble
Over the withering and tawny earth—
Across bleak pastures of the thorn and bramble,
Into dry swamps that knew an orchid's birth.
The stiff, unmelted twigs of crystal glisten—
Blueberry, sweet fern and the hazel bush;
And shrub oaks huddle in cold groups, to listen
For winter's word above November's hush.

The warmest walker now must nest his fingers;
Ice, at the pond's edge, has been forming fast.
Even the noonday sun finds frost that lingers;
Red leaf and redskin summer, both are past.
Ice on the water, winter in the air;
December's step upon November's stair.

ADIN BALLOU

I Remember My First Drawing

TWO CHILDREN, quite little children, sitting very close together on low stools, in a large room where the shades were gathering as dusk fell in the month of March. Two little things of five or six, in short drawers and blouses, and white pinafores over them, in the fashion of that day; very quiet now—after playing the very mischief—and amusing themselves in a corner with pencils and scraps of paper, only a little uneasy with vague alarm at the waning light.

Of these two babies only one was drawing—that was I. The other, asked to spend the day as a rare treat, watched my work, getting as near as he could. With some difficulty, but full of confidence, he followed the vagaries of my pencil which I took care to explain as I went on. And explanation was in fact necessary, for I was executing two sentimental subjects which I entitled: *The Happy Duck* and *The Unhappy Duck*.

The room in which we were may have been furnished in 1805, when the poor, very old grandmother who still dwelt there, had been married; that evening she sat there in her arm-chair of the style of the *Directoire*, singing to herself, and paying no heed to us. . . .

Her room, where I loved to play because it was spacious and the sun shone in all the year round, was stamped with the simplicity of a country manse: furniture in black walnut wood from the time of the *Directoire*, the huge bed hung with water-colour drawings of vases and bunches of flowers, in tarnished gilt frames. . . .

Now, to return to my two compositions in black and white, the first certainly that I had ever committed to paper; the two ducks occupying such dissimilar social positions.

For the *Happy Duck* I had sketched in the background a little house, and near the bird a sturdy female figure calling it to be fed. The *Unhappy Duck*, on the contrary, was all alone, swimming forlorn on a sort of dim ocean suggested by two or three parallel lines, and in the distance a deserted shore. The paper was thin, a sheet torn out of some book perhaps, and printed on one side; and the letters and lines showed through in grey spots which suddenly produced the effect to my eyes of clouds in the sky. The little scrawl, more formless than a schoolboy's smudge on the class-room wall, was strangely filled in by the stains in the background, and on a sudden assumed a terrible depth of meaning; in the growing twilight it spread like a vision; hollows seemed to form in the distance, like the pale undulations of the sea. I was overwhelmed by my own work, finding in it things which I had certainly not put there, and which in fact I could scarcely know. . . .

"Oh!" I cried, in great excitement, to my little playfellow, who did not understand at all, "Oh! do you know—I cannot bear to look at it." And I hid the drawing under my fingers. But I came back to it again and looked at it, on the contrary, so attentively that to this day I can see it as I saw it then, transfigured: a gleam of light lay across the horizon of that ill-drawn sea, the rest of the sky was heavy with rain, and to me it represented a winter evening in a gale. The *Unhappy Duck*, alone, far from his family and friends, was making his way, no doubt to find shelter for the night, towards the hazy shore beyond, dark with desolate gloom. . . .

Since then I have noticed that the rudimentary scrawls done by children, with their crude, false colouring, may be more striking than clever or beautiful paintings, for the very reason that they are incomplete, and that as we look at them we are led to add our own ideas—a thousand things—surging up from the unsounded depths, which no brush could ever depict.—From "A Child's Romance," by PIERRE LOTI, translated from the French by Clara Bell.

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Established by
MARY BAKER EDDY
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1943

RAF Pilots in Mosquito Fighter-Bombers 'Sting' German Trains in Italy

Nazis Gear Every Tool To Stem Defeatist Tide

Press edited to bolster badly sagging morale with every device of propaganda known.

Bitter jokes on how to get out of Party and 'safety' in cities show futility of Goebbels' words.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 30—One of the most interesting subjects for the propaganda analyst today is a study of National Socialist propaganda, which daily must face the difficult task of keeping the German people fighting and confident in the face of impending defeat.

A study of the Nazi press gives us an important clue to the most serious problems of the German people now. News items are written in Berlin by the Nazi government; editorials also are written in Dr. Joseph Goebbels' Propaganda Department either completely or in outline. Likewise for the provincial press, there is the familiar "cable of our Berlin correspondent," which also is from the Goebbels workshop.

The press is edited on the basis of morale reports handed in by block, cell, district and provincial leaders throughout Germany. Material in the press as well as on the radio and in speeches of Party orators is prepared to overcome dangerous symptoms of thought, such as defeatism among the masses, and to strengthen their determination to fight to the end.

Gestapo Aids Propagandists

The Gestapo is an able assistant to the press in keeping public opinion in line. Defeatist utterances can be punished severely today. There is no Senate committee in Germany to attack the press for exaggeration or overoptimism.

However, Army chiefs did have a serious quarrel with Dr. Goebbels about the constant "victory propaganda" in Russia, as the way he presented the news made it difficult for them to admit they had retreated. Dr. Goebbels has been forced to tone down his boastful talk about the Russian campaign and to explain the retreat to the masses as realistically as possible.

The Bayreuther Kurier is a good example of the Nazi provincial press. It is the official paper of Gau Bayreuth, whose capital is Bayreuth, the small country-town seat of the festival performances of Wagner's operas which Hitler likes to attend.

Faith in Victory Stressed

The headline on the first page of a recent copy reads: "Our hearts are armed." Under the headline is a description of District Party Day, with a speech of Gauleiter Waechtler, the main point of which was to inspire faith in victory. "We believe in victory, hence we will experience it. Reason must not be overlooked, but faith is more important, for the deeper it lies in us the stronger we will be in giving and taking punishment."

In the center of the front page is the "cable of our Berlin correspondent" under the headline, "All Enemy Plans Failed," with the subtitle, Allied Admissions of Failure in Campaign of Destruction Against Germany," containing a list of fictitious goals attributed to the Allies which they did not achieve.

One is a prophecy attributed to Prime Minister Winston Churchill at Casablanca that Germany would be downed in nine months. Another is a fictitious claim that Germany would be downed by the air weapon alone. Allied strategy in the Mediterranean against U-boat warfare is shown to have "failed" through false or distorted quotes from Allied sources.

Armistice Day Claims

In an editorial article on the front page, Bayreuth Party Day is called a "demonstration of determination for victory." It contains the boast that the German people did not collapse on the anniversary of the World War I armistice as the Allies are claimed to have expected. At this stage of World War I, the article states, meetings were demonstrations of disharmony and war weariness.

The growing gap between the Party and the population is met with the statement that Party men should be models of sacrifice for others. The article closed with mention of the social organization's appeal to fight against doubt, weakness, and weariness.

Doubt and fear about developments on the Russian Front were combined by a speech of Ferdl Müller, Party member fighting in the Division Grossdeutschland, who just had returned from the Eastern Front. He stated that the retreat beyond the Dnieper was due to "orders from above," and also that not one soldier must return to the front from his leave with the impression that the home front doubts victory. Likewise "it simply is absurd to assume that even one soldier hesitates in his faith in victory." Eyewitnesses from Germany state the home front strongly doubts final victory, but the soldiers are firmer.

On an inside page, a speech by Gauleiter Wächtler to women is printed containing a statement that the Allies wish to exterminate the entire German people, not merely the Nazis. Appealing to their fear of revenge by the Jews, he claims that an American Jew has written that not 20 per cent of the Germans must be left alive. This is an attempt to knit masses more closely to the Party through fear.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By Ernest S. Pisko

Two stories, which although old, are currently going from mouth to mouth in Germany, shed some light on the change in civilian morale inside the Third Reich.

Hitler, Goebbels, Göring and Himmler, the first story goes, are walking through one of Berlin's streets. Suddenly, the air raid sirens sound. The four leaders rush into the nearest shelter, and in the next moment a four-ton blockbuster lands squarely on top of the refuge of the four Nazis. When the all-clear is sounded, who would you think steps out from the demolished shelter, alive and blissful?—Germany!

The second story indicates an increasing awareness of United Nations declarations on prosecution of war criminals. Any German, this story runs, who solicits a new member for the Party can get his own membership canceled. Any German who solicits two new members can get a certificate stating that he never was a Party member. And any German who solicits four new members will be allowed to wear the yellow Star of David.

Has Goebbels Flopping on Sand

Against this kind of propaganda Dr. Joseph Goebbels is helpless. Even the most astute Gestapo inquisitor is unable to trace the source of the bitter jokes. Nor is there a way of prosecuting an audience numbering millions. According to Nazi maxims, everyone who listens to these jokes without at once denouncing the narrator to the authorities becomes an accessory to a crime against the State.

Adolf Hitler has proclaimed that he would not hesitate to have all "rogues and nit-wits" executed. He was quick to add that their number was "only a few hundred." Advices from inside Germany tell of the high daily average of executions of "traitors and Communists." Figures of 100 executions a day are mentioned. Yet, even if these figures are correct, there is good reason to assume that they represent only a fraction of the number of Germans who have lost confidence in the Führer, the Party, and victory.

A special correspondent of the Swiss newspaper Gazette de Lausanne who returned from Germany recently reported that "pessimism and mistrust have replaced the unlimited confidence and unshakable faith" of the first two war years.

Berlin Empty and Sad

"Berlin today," he wrote just before the RAF launched its current offensive against the German capital, "makes a desolate impression of emptiness and sadness." He ascribed the tremendous change in attitude mainly to the effects of air raids, declaring that the purely military setbacks were only a secondary cause. He explains that air raids were greatly feared in Germany because it was impossible to replace any of the clothes, furniture and utensils destroyed by bombs or fire, or to find living quarters for people whose homes had been demolished.

German newspapers show that the masses are also greatly worried about the military situation. The editor of a West-German paper bitterly denounced in his column the "many little Moltke's" who were discussing the military situation "at every street corner and at every café table" and who were convinced that Germany was radically "beaten and sold out."

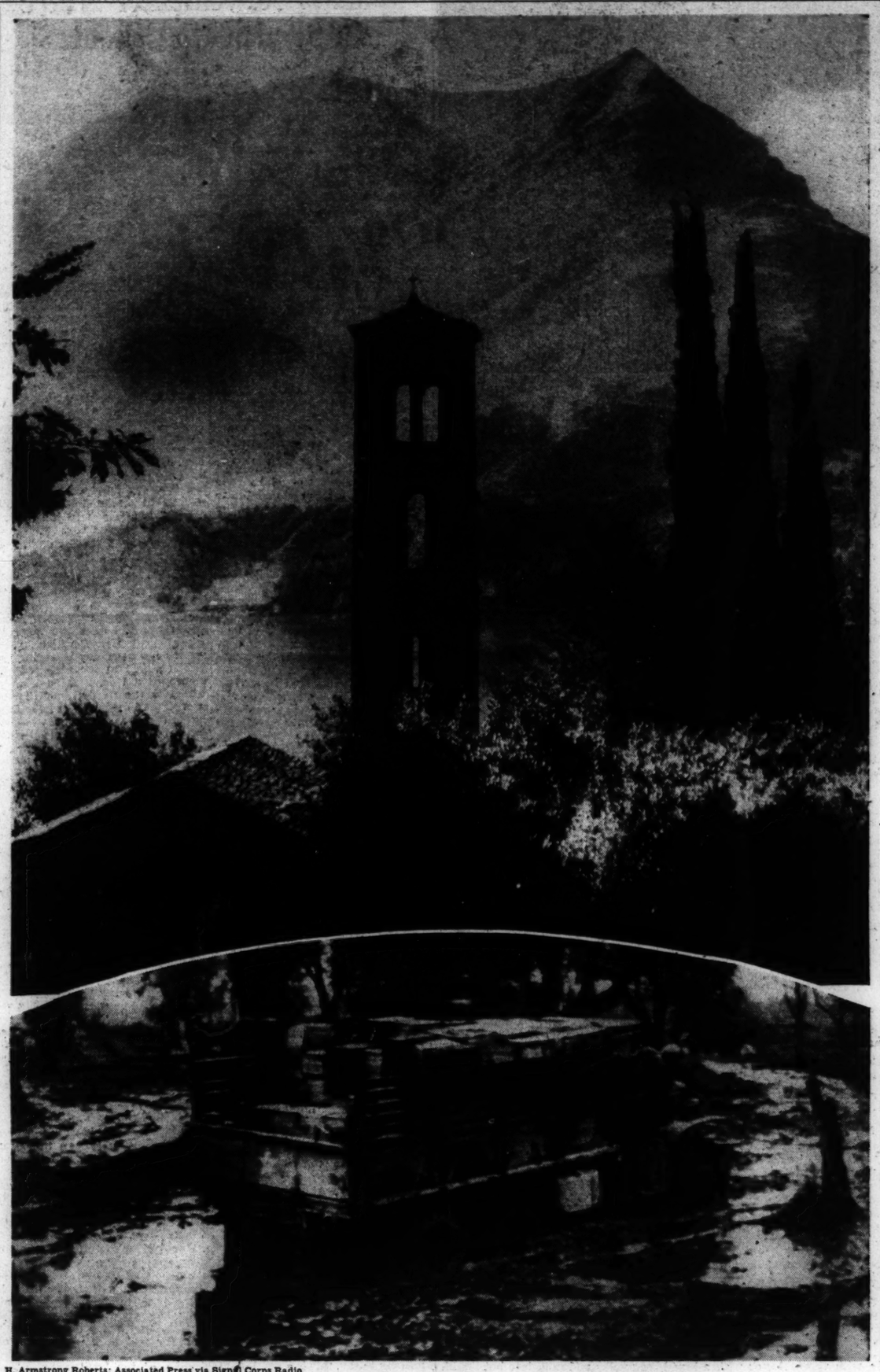
Whistling in a Rain Barrel

To lift the gloom, the German Government has unleashed new waves of propaganda. Promises, or rather rumors, of "big events to come" play a prominent part in this campaign. Circulation of fantastic tales of new and secret weapons, such as death-rays, rocket-shells, radio-directed planes or projectiles, and so on, is encouraged.

Hints are being spread that retaliation against Great Britain is close at hand.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, in his own weekly articles in Das Reich, uses every conceivable old and new trick to minimize the adverse balance of 1943 and to bolster the nation's will to further resistance. Twice within a fortnight he asserted that Germany's prospects for final victory were "particularly bright" or, at least, "unshaken."

The greatest asset of the Nazi propaganda is, however, these few but important and positive facts that can be grasped by everyone. The fact, for instance, that the German people are not much worse fed today than they were in 1938; or the fact that neither the Reich's Army nor its Navy show any signs of moral decomposition. Even the unwavering attitude of the Nazi leaders, the confidence displayed by the Ministers, Gauleiters and Reichspropaganda speakers, is a factor that works in favor of the regime. For the masses, despite the raids on Berlin, despite their frequent disappointments, their apprehensions and their war-weariness, are likely to be slow in realizing that the high-sounding phrases of their masters are hardly more than bluff.



H. Armstrong Roberts; Associated Press via Signal Corps Radio

Italy—as Travel Posters Picture It and as Allied Troops Find It

Above: Bellagio, Lake Como, Italy, a beckoning scene of beauty to any prospective traveler. Lower: An Allied supply truck with urgently needed supplies for the Italian Front bogs down on a road turned into a muddy swamp by continuous rains which are slowing the Allied advance. This photo was transmitted via Signal Corps radiophoto from Algiers, Algeria.

'Sunny' Italy Leaves Yanks Cold

By Kenneth L. Dixon

Staff Writer of the Associated Press

WITH THE AEF IN ITALY, Nov. 17. Delayed—If the censor will kindly step out into the alley for a moment—thank you—we will have a brief dissertation on the soldiers and sunny Italy.

When Johnnie Doughboy gets home from this war the second thing he is going to do [no, the first is none of your business and besides no two guys agree] is walk down to the nearest overseas tourist agency and tear down those pictures about the virtues of weather abroad.

It was bad enough when his life in North Africa alternated between drowning and freezing his ears off [especially if he'd left his pup tent in his secondary baggage in the hold of some ship and it never caught up with him] but he managed to forgive his childhood teachers for telling him that North Africa was a hot, dry desert because he thought, "Oh, well, pretty soon I'll be in sunny Italy."

And now he is here we will turn the program over to him.

Corp. Adam J. Sutor, jeep driver from Morrisville, Pa.: "Such weather! I can't decide whether to put pontoons or skis on my jeep."

Cold in Them Thar Hills

Pfc Ralph Lloyd of Morland, Kansas, red-headed recorder from a front line hospital selecting station: "It's cold in them thar hills."

Staff Sergeant Walter Bernstein of New York, Yank correspondent who formerly wrote for the New Yorker magazine, in Stars and Stripes: "No American soldier minds coming to a country where it rains all the time, but he does mind, however, coming to a country that has been described to him as something like California and then discovering that it is like California."

British See Sunlight Above Sangro Ridge

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Algeria, Nov. 30

For the first time in weeks, communiqués have been sent out from the front in Italy omitting any mention of rain.

The worst of the rainy season, which has mired the Allies in all their operations on the Volturno, Garigliano, and Sangro fronts, appears to have passed. Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's men have been scaling the Sangro Ridge under a relatively clear sky.

Now just a minute, Sergeant. Let's avoid sectional strife and stick to the weather.

Sergeant Bernstein: "Outside of the fact that the sun never shines in sunny Italy, the weather is great. Italy must have what is called a mean temperature established by Congress for southern Italy. That means the mean temperature is 45 degrees below zero. This is mean enough for anybody. Northern Italy is still in the Hitler or ice age and is even meaner."

Thank you Sergeant, and this is mean enough for the moment. Next case:

Sergeant Art Everett, Bay City, Mich.: "Sunny Italy—bah! Even through a rain coat you get drenched, soaked to the skin. When the sun shines it must be a mistake. Mud, mud, mud."

Makes Barbering Thrive

Sergeant Bernstein: "It is wrong, however, that it rains all the time in Italy. Sometimes it snows. Sometimes it rains and snows. Italy is probably the only country where this phenomenon occurs every third day. One day it rains, one day it snows, and the third day there is a double-header. Every Friday is ladies' day and service men are admitted free.

Thank you very much, Sergeant, and now—

Sergeant Bernstein: "The effect of all this moisture on the Italian people is noticeable. For one thing, rain makes the hair grow. This causes people to cut the hair when it grows too long. That is why there are so many barber shops in Italy. When Italian barbers have completed their apprenticeship they go to Brooklyn, N. Y., and set up shop there."

Please, Sergeant, no commercials on the program. Any more cases?

A private from Georgia and ditto from New Mexico, speaking at once: "They say it won't get much colder. So what? How could it? Besides, did you ever spend the night in a fox hole filled with water?"

Well now that you mention it, not the whole night but—

Sergeant Bernstein: "Once in a while someone makes a mistake and the sun does shine. This is a signal for all the children to come running out of their houses shouting, 'Caramelli,' which means in Italian, 'Look Morris, it stopped raining.' (What you need, Sergeant, is a good interpreter.) The rest of the population spends its time singing 'Finicula, Finicula,' and blocking traffic and the gay revelry continues without pause for at least two hours or until it starts raining all over again."

And that is all now from sunny Italy, the land where the warm sunshine drips off your helmet, down your neck, whistles through your field jacket, soaks your feet, freezes your fingers.

Somebody get that censor back in here quick.

Artist Wades Into Volturno With Soldiers

ALGIERS, Algeria, Nov. 26 Delayed (AP)—When American troops forded the Volturno River in Italy last month under shellfire, a veteran artist waded right with them.

George Biddle, holding his portfolio over his head with one hand and clinging to a guy rope with the other, splashed through water up to his chest without wetting either his gray mustache or his precious sketches.

"It was a relief to get into the water and the banks gave us some protection," he said, "we had been heavily shelled a few hours before on a hill in the moonlight."

Mr. Biddle, former Vice-President of the American Artists Congress, is a brother of Attorney General Francis Biddle and a cousin of J. Anthony Drexel Biddle, the Ambassador to European refugee governments in London.

The War Department picked him to head a committee of 40 artists commissioned to record activities of American troops in 12 theaters of war. Last June Congress refused to vote a fund for continuing the project but Life magazine took over the contracts of most of the 19 civilian artists.

"Our troops' morale, high as it is, isn't what it should be if they got as emotionally stirred up as they did in the Civil War," he said, "then there wouldn't be so much talk about going home. But it isn't their fault; somehow you feel we haven't educated our young soldiers the way we should have and there are too many people in America who regard them in the same way they do football heroes. They don't want to be looked at in that way."

Roving Commission Flown With Skill

Nuisance raids carried out on enemy's lines of communications, with main object of hitting engines and trains—The pilots like their job but they are unpopular visitors.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

AT A MEDITERRANEAN AIRFIELD, Nov. 27.—Delayed—Behind the German lines in Italy, the "train gang" flies by night. And I've just met the gang.

They are an international bunch of pilots under the Royal Air Force. Flying their high-speed wooden "Mosquito" fighter-bombers from this airfield, they have what amounts to a roving commission to make themselves as big a nuisance as possible along the enemy's lines of communications.

They are freebooters questing what they may destroy. This usually means trains—though they take in road transport columns and airfields if the trains are as far behind timetable as the Mosquito pilots try to put them.

These airmen are specialists. They comprise Britishers, Australians, New Zealanders, and Canadians and they are commanded by British Squadron Leader A. M. Murphy, a tall sparely built young veteran wearing above the left breast pocket his battledress ribbons of the Distinguished Service Order, Distinguished Flying Cross, and French Croix de Guerre.

Range at Sweet Will

I asked him what it was like, this train-busting business, and how it was done.

"We aren't briefed in the ordinary sense before we go off," he said. "But each man is alloted an area where he can range at his own sweet will selecting his own targets of opportunity as they arise.

"A pilot often has to be patient while cruising around, waiting like Mister Micawber for something to turn up. When it does he swoops down perhaps to as low as 20 feet and gives it the old gun."

"Trains are our specialty," he continued. "The first thing you see when one of these comes up for an interview is a jet of white steam in the moonlight and perhaps a furnace glow from the engineer's cab or—if it is an electric train—spasmodic flashes from the contact rail. That's the signal to stand by.

Down to Meet It

"Then as the train comes into fuller view, creeping along like a black serpent, we go down to meet it. As the train bowls along one way we arrive about a couple of hundred more miles an hour faster—and when the engine is in our sights we let fly with the cannon and machine-gun batteries in the Mosquito's nose.

"We come in firing at high speed a mixture of shells and if we see a series of bright dots appear along the dark side we know that in RAF parlance "it's had it."

"Sometimes," Squadron Leader Murphy went on, "we sail in from the rear if that is more convenient on account of the mountains which make high-speed night flying rather tricky business in Italy.

"Our greatest joy is to hit the engine. For then the train is obliged to halt until the wreck-clearing gangs come along to clear the line—a performance that doesn't help the Germans any in getting supplies and reinforcements forward. If we miss the engine the train stops all the same, but can obviously resume its journey when we have gone, though the driver is not likely to enjoy the trip as much as before.

An Enormous Flash

"The wagons are apt to catch fire, of course, whether we hit the engine or not, and once I had the luck to cut an electric power wire and bring it down on the top of what was obviously an ammunition train. The sequel was an enormous flash that lit up the entire countryside and a shattering explosion."

Railroad traffic has been rather discouraged by the "train-busters," but Germans still sometimes send road transport columns along. If the roads happen to be quiet, too, the Mosquitoes do an "intruder" job on any enemy airfields where night fliers may be landing or taking off. The intruders dive down and catch them when they are most vulnerable during either of these processes.

When the Mosquitoes began this moonlight marauding—a modern sky equivalent of old Elizabethan freebooters at sea—the Germans were taken by surprise. But the resultant railroad congestion and general unpleasantness for transport personnel made them take the new problem in Italy seriously.

Flak Defense Increased

Now trains are being equipped with more antiaircraft gun trucks and road columns have increased flak vehicles.

"But," said Squadron Leader Murphy, "they haven't much of a chance of success because we arrive on them so suddenly and get away so quickly. Far more dangerous to us is the mountainous country which has been responsible for the only losses so far. In each case the men, new to this area, were overkeyed and after doing their job went head on into mountain sides."

Although in their own typical RAF argot these Mosquito airmen describe their experience as "having joy," the long high-speed trips are not mere joy rides by any means. For the pilot and navigator who comprise the crew are jammed together very close in the cockpit. If they had to bail out they would scarcely have hope of doing it successfully.

But their confidence in the aircraft that has emerged triumphantly from so many searching tests is such that, as Squadron Leader Murphy put it, "One never gives it a thought."

Secret Weapons for Allies Too

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Navy's No. 1 ordnance expert assured the country yesterday that the United States has new, secret weapons, some "fully comparable to the German radio-controlled bomb and acoustic homing torpedoes," others even more amazing.

Moreover, these weapons have been in use for "many months," said Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

Admiral Blandy, at a press conference, said he had asked for sea duty and would leave his ordnance post next month.

The new weapons, Admiral Blandy asserted, are truly secret, known neither to the American public nor to the enemy. This latter situation, he explained, was made possible by the fact that when a Navy loses a weapon it usually goes to the bottom of the ocean where the enemy can't capture and imitate it.

"We have one development," Admiral Blandy said, "that certain foreign scientists labeled impossible, but I can't even disclose its nature."

Among the big secrets, Admiral Blandy said, are improvements in fire control. With equipment now used on all types of guns, both big and small, it is necessary only to take a sight on the target. All the necessary computation once done laboriously—and slowly—now is executed in a flash by equipment which estimates the range and lead necessary for a moving target.

American successes in night battles against the Japanese in the Pacific "are partly due to this feature," Admiral Blandy said.

Asked if it was believed the Japanese had developed secret weapons, Admiral Blandy replied: "We don't know of any. They have good ones, but not necessarily of a revolutionary nature. However, we are not being complacent."

Nazi Arms Poorer

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, Md., Nov. 20 (AP)—The deteriorating quality of German matériel tells the story of the steadily increasing weight of Allied bombing raids on the Third Reich's industrial centers, Army ordnance officers said today.

Likewise, some deterioration in the quality of Japanese equipment—although in a much lesser degree—shows the effects of the naval knife being applied to Nippon's lifelines, the cargo ships which carry vital materials to factories in the Land of the Rising Sun.

Those are just parts of the story which the ordnance officers pieced together at the nation's largest proving ground for military equipment.

Generally speaking, the ordnance officers agreed that both German and Japanese equipment is either equalled or surpassed in every case by American matériel of war.

The officers who study captured guns, tanks, half-tracks and other vehicles are quick to say that the Germans are master craftsmen, and that their equipment shows it.

The Japanese and Italians are called "third rate," and Col. George G. Eddy, Chief of the Research Center, asserted that not a single Japanese weapon can be said to be truly Japanese.

"They are far behind the rest of the world in both research and development," Colonel Eddy commented.

A display of enemy ordnance ranged from sub-machine guns and rifles to the big German 150-millimeter siege howitzer used at Stalingrad.

In addition, there were Panzer III and Panzer IV tanks—better known as Mark III and Mark IV, half-tracks, troop carriers and "prime movers," the vehicles used to drag big guns around.

Colonel Jarrett said German shells, in particular, showed the effects of Allied bombings of industrial centers and the shortage of critcial materials in the Third Reich.

More evidence is found in the plywood rifle stock which has been used by Germany since late 1940. These are approximately one pound heavier than the regulation walnut, a prime consideration in Army ordnance's book.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Women Serving In Australian Parliament

By Guy Natusch
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia

Women made history in the most recent Australian federal elections. Twenty-three women candidates were nominated—a record—and two of them were elected. A schoolteacher, Miss Dorothy Tangney, endorsed by Labor, became Australia's first woman senator, and Dame Enid Lyons, endorsed by the United Australia Party, widow of a former Prime Minister, the first woman member of the House of Representatives.

A third candidate, Mrs. Jessie M. Street, wife of a Judge of the New South Wales Supreme Court, missed election as a Labor member by the narrowest of margins in a true blue conservative electorate. With this start, women are determined to build greater success.

Senator Tangney has been interested in politics ever since she was 16 years of age. At 15, she saw her father an unemployed engine driver, as the result of a depression then sweeping the world. It fell to the lot of her and a sister—between them they were earning about £2 a week—to play the major part in the support of the large Tangney family. Conditions under which there was no work available for men anxious to work seemed to her all wrong, and she wondered whether the remedy might not be found in politics. The driving force which set her on the road to the Australian Senate was at work.

Serious From Experience

The years which followed were difficult but, by studying at night, she qualified as a schoolteacher and obtained her Bachelor of Arts degree and the Diploma of Education.

"You lose a lot of your fluffy-minded adolescence when you realize how pitiably close your family is to the breadline," she once said, and added: "I didn't have much time for fun but it's been worth it."

Although still in her early thirties she had made two previous attempts to enter Parliament before her success.

Senator Tangney does not believe women elected to Parliament should regard themselves as merely representing women. She herself, she says, must "do a job of work for both men and women."

"I'm glad I'm a woman, but I'm not in this just because I am a woman," she says. "I don't believe women can reform the world but I do believe they can do useful service. I am not a feminist. My idea is that I must try to do a job as well as a man but in co-operation with men—women have no right to a monopoly in anything but must be partners with men all the time. I like the menfolk and find most of them are very reasonable people prepared to listen to a case with an open mind."

No Conflict With Men

Her belief in men may perhaps have been influenced by experience within the Tangney family circle. "I have two brothers, one in the Air Force and the other in New Guinea with the A. I. F.—and then there is Dad. They're three great people," is her summing up.

There is one aspect of life in Australia to which Senator Tangney intends to give special attention—she will keep before Parliament the right of "out back" women to a decent and reasonable livelihood instead of a life of drudgery. This she believes can be achieved by guaranteeing their menfolk an assured income to enable them to give their wives occasional holidays, and some of the conveniences of living.

Another thing she wants is uniformity in education. She considers that in Australia today the Education portfolio is the Cinderella of State Governments, and urges that education should be taken over by the Commonwealth with sufficient elasticity to enable local authorities to deal with details. Hospitalization is another matter in which she is keenly interested.

One section of official Canberra awaits the advent of Senator Tangney with special interest. This section is the Hansard staff of Parliamentary reporters. The new senator's speaking speed is a consistent 200 words a minute, and, with an excellent vocabulary and choice of phrase, she seldom halts her flow of speech.

The other woman member, Dame Enid Lyons, enters the House of Representatives with an excellent knowledge of Parliamentary activities. As the wife of the late Joseph A. Lyons, in his earlier years Premier of Tasmania, then a member of Federal Parliament, and in the years immediately preceding his passing Prime Minister of Australia in the critical days of depression, she has lived in a political atmosphere most of her adult life.

Well-Balanced Life

She was acknowledged, not only by Mr. Lyons himself but by all who came into contact with her in those days, to have played a great part in his success. It used to puzzle observers to understand how she managed to bring up a family of children and, at the same time, be at her husband's side when the political situation required it. But she did and contrived, by living a healthy and fully occupied life, to look years younger than her age.

Like Senator Tangney, Dame Enid believes that women in Parliament can get the best results by reasoned co-operation with men members. "Not the least of the qualifications required of a useful parliamentarian," she says, "is the ability to understand a problem, however remote it may be from one's normal routine, and to state a case in connection with it. A farmer may be a great agriculturist, and a very poor politician. A woman may be a splendid mother and yet be unable to give public expression to her opinions, or deal adequately with questions outside her immediate sphere. And yet both these people, so enormously valuable to the State, need faithful and sympathetic representation.

"It is obvious every calling cannot have a practicing representative in Parliament. Nevertheless, the greater the diversity of such representation the more comprehensive will be the legislation likely to be enacted. And until there are more women in Parliament some of the most important sections of the community will be unrepresented.

"But for women to make that the ground for their appeal to electors seems to me to be a fatal mistake. Women will justify themselves in politics not as women but as citizens. And here is a point which no woman candidate should ever forget."

Sydney Sun Photos

Miss Dorothy Tangney, Australia's first woman Senator, is shown in the picture above; in the lower picture, Dame Enid Lyons, first woman member of the Australian Federal House of Representatives.

Modern Conveniences Scarce In Soudan Households

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Only a few months ago, there arrived here from Africa a petite, brown-eyed American girl and her two-and-a-half-year-old son who in his two brief years of experience in this chaotic world, has been on three continents, and knows words in three languages—French, English, and 'Bambara, which was spoken by the native black boys of Soudan,'his only child companions. The American girl is Mrs. Bernard Le Roux, the former Mary Graeme Rutherford, whose parents now reside in Boston. The boy is Paul.

The adventures preceding their coming to the United States have been told.

This story is of 18 months' residence in Soudan, a section so remote from the scene of the war in Africa that the authorities did not bother to come for Mrs. Le Roux and put her in a concentration camp with other Americans.

The Le Roux home was a cement house instead of the adobe type used by the natives and adapted to more civilized living by most of the white people who come there. All of the floors were of tile and in addition to regular, indoor living rooms, there was a terrace where half their time was spent. Luncheon, for instance, had to be eaten in the inside dining room because of the intensity of the sun at noonday, but in the evening, the terrace living quarters were used. These were on the flat roof of the one-story dwelling.

"Running" water in the house was supplied from a tank on the roof which was filled by the native servants daily with water carried from the river (a tributary of the Niger). It all had to be carefully filtered. . . . "And the filters were my job," said Mrs. Le Roux. "We could not have replaced them and we dared not leave them to the care of the natives, for they had no idea of how to use the simplest modern device. One day I told one of the boys to pour some hot water into the lavatory bowl as I was preparing to bathe the baby. He brought it and poured it in without putting in the stopper. It had never occurred to him that it would all run out."

Plenty of Work

The servants were men and boys. No native woman ever works—"that is, except in her own home and there she does the heaviest work," said Mrs. Le Roux. "She spends day after day pounding the 'mil' (millet) in the hollowed-out stump of a tree, making a meal which is their chief food. That's probably the reason the tribesmen have three wives. One couldn't grind enough for their needs."

The kitchen of the Le Roux's house was equipped with a stove made from cement with holes in which charcoal was burned. Below was the oven which was heated like the old-fashioned Dutch ovens in this country, a fire of wood made and the ashes raked out when the oven was hot and the food to be baked put in.

The mistress of the house was not expected to come into the kitchen and was somewhat unwelcome there because she had such bothersome notions of cleanliness entirely foreign to her helpers.

One day Mrs. Le Roux found a native boy preparing to wipe the dishes with a rag which had been used for mopping up the floor. She protested so he genially put it aside, saying he'd get another, and returned with the unwashed shirt of one of the other black boys, which had not been used on the floor and therefore, he thought, would do.

Bottles For Tumblers

Dishes meant nothing to them and, if one was broken they just swept it up without concern and reached for another. When the 40 odd glasses the Le Roux's had brought with them were gone, they were obliged to take any bottles they had and convert them into drinking receptacles. They did this by putting oil up to the height they wanted the glass to be, tying a stout string tightly at that point and submerging the bottle in boiling water. The top popped off and, after the edges had been filed smooth, they had a tumbler.

Butter and milk — camel's or goat's—was brought to the door by women of the Peul tribes. The butter which was always soft, was floating on top of skimmed milk carried in a large gourd. It had been made by a simple co-operative system. A large bottle of cream was left outside the native hut and as members of the family went in and out each gave it a good shaking until churned.

The bush chickens, which were the only kind available, were very small "and very tough because they have to work so hard to get anything to eat," said Mrs. Le Roux. "Their eggs were so small that one always used twice as many as an ordinary receipe called for." Only during the three months of the rainy season were there fresh vegetables and there were not enough to put up for future use. Rice was served morning, noon and night, because there was so little else, and peanut butter was plentiful, as peanuts grew wild, and the natives ground them with a mortar.

"A missionary friend gave me a book, 'One Hundred Ways to Prepare Rice,'" said Mrs. Le Roux, "and I'm sure we used every one of them."

Sand and Insects

In addition to the scarcity of fresh vegetables (which, by the way, would not be felt in normal times when transportation was available) there were the problems of insects getting into the food, as well as sand which is inevitably in everything when there is a sandstorm. Termites were the worst of the insects. "If you don't hang up your shoes at night, they will be gone in the morning," said Mrs. Le Roux, "and you must not hang anything against the wall, either. Pegs are put far out from the wall so that nothing will touch this area, where the termites can reach them.

Toads and lizards were the most welcome little creatures that came into the house. Each night at dinner, a row of little toads sat around under the table in friendly fashion, ready to gobble down the mosquitoes that were poised to take a nip at one's ankles, said Mrs. Le Roux. The lizards, like their toad cousins, did a helpful job of consuming the various insects that were too numerous to be kept out.

Farm Provides Abundant Gifts

By Ethel M. Eaton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the country—our section of it anyway—Christmas planning starts actively in late summer. If it didn't, some of our city friends would be due for disappointment, come December 25. For into the boxes which reach them about that time go the things they tell us they like best—dried herbs, flower seeds, bulbs, nuts, popcorn, etc.

There are herbs for instance, which must be cut just as they come into bloom, usually in August. After drying carefully, these are crumbled, placed in airtight containers and stored in a dark place until time to gift wrap. It's such fun, too, fashioning the wrappings for them. Sometimes we make cellophane packets, bound with colored gummed paper, a different color for each kind of herb—basil, savory, sage, marjoram, mint, thyme, and caraway. Labels for the little packets are cut from the colored paper, neatly printed in white ink. If the recipient dotes on cats in goes a large package of catnip, which grows wild all over the farm. One year we happened to have on hand a number of little glass jars of uniform size (1½ oz.), with screw-on covers; and we filled these with the dried herbs, painting over the lettering on the covers with black enamel.

The seed from our choicest flowers is carefully gathered and placed, each kind separately, in little envelopes—we use manilla "pay envelopes," obtainable at any stationer's. On each envelope is printed the name of the variety, with a sketch of the flower in ink. The envelopes are then arranged in a bundle and tied with red ribbon, ending in a perky little bow atop the packet.

Homemade jam and jelly are, of course, not new on the list of gifts from the farm; but a novel note can often be achieved in the wrapping. For instance, we enfold our jars of strawberry jam in a piece of strawberry-patterned chintz; and in place of the traditional ribbon, the package is finished off with a fat emery strawberry. It might be of interest to mention here what we do with squash and pumpkin of which there is always an abundance on every farm at this time of year. We cook these—separately, of course—with as little water as possible, until soft enough to force through a coarse sieve. Then they are carefully measured and the proper proportions of brown sugar, salt, and spice added. Back goes the mixture on the stove to heat through again; and when it comes to an active boil, it is poured into well sterilized pint jars and sealed at once. The label on each jar carries a little note, reading as follows: "Add two eggs and one cup of milk to contents of jar, pour into pastry-lined plate and bake." A most popular gift with brides.

Nuts, Popcorn, Cones

Butternuts and filberts—the only kinds our north country produces abundantly—are welcomed eagerly by our city friends. For these we fashion bags of screen cloth—usually white — overcasting the seams and outlining the top hem with gay red or green wool and tying with a big ribbon bow of the same color. Popcorn is packed in the same way, in smaller bags, while pine cones go into much larger ones, of course.

It so happens that both bittersweet and bayberry grow along the stone walls of the back roads in our corner of New England. These we gather in quantities, knowing well how eagerly our town friends await their arrival! For good measure, as well as contrast, we pack in the boxes with these some hemlock branches with their numerous clusters of tiny brown cones. Needless to say, this is a gift highly prized by the apartment dweller. I might add here, too, that when sending boxes of assorted gifts, we fill in the chinks with cones of all sizes, sprigs of evergreens and a few well-polished, rosy apples for the children's stockings! If our strawberry corn does well—it's always an unpredictable quantity with us!—we tuck in a few clusters of its tiny crimson ears—so useful for decorative purposes.

Simple but Welcome

As is readily seen, these gifts are all very simple. However, the gathering and preparation bring us far more pleasure and deeper satisfaction than the coldly impersonal act of going into a shop and purchasing a gift—one into which no loving thought has been wrapped.

Why Not Serve Guinea Hen at Christmas?

By Ella Shannon Bowles
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you like the gamy flavor of wild fowl, or are looking for a change from the customary holiday bird, try guinea hen.

There are about 2,500,000 of these quarrelsome, clatteringvoiced creatures — commonly known as "farmers' watchdogs"—on small farms of the South and the Midwest. Usually they are sent to market between October and March.

Guinea fowl is delicious eating, that is, if you like dark meat. The small compact bird is all dark meat—not a touch of the delicate white meat found in chicken and turkey. But this dark meat has a subtle flavor all its own, plus the distinctive taste of our best liked wild game birds.

Most of the meat of the guinea fowl is on its breasts, and because the breasts of the hen are plumper, it is a better buy than the male bird. Both are at their best when about seven months old. The usual size is from two to four pounds, so for a family of six you would buy two birds.

You prepare a guinea hen for roasting as you do any other barnyard fowl. Stuff, and then rub the outside with salt, pepper, and a few drops of lemon juice. As the meat is somewhat dry, you should cover the back with thin lardons of salt pork or bacon, held in place with poultry pins or toothpicks. Lay in roaster breast down.

There are two ways of stuffing it—with vegetables or with a bread stuffing. If you use the first method, place a carrot and a branch of celery, or a quartered onion and a seeded and quartered green pepper in the cavity. They are used only for flavor and are removed after the bird is roasted. Serve a fowl cooked this way with giblet gravy to which ¼ cup of currant jelly is added.

If you prefer bread stuffing, try the following which blends deliciously with the flavor of guinea fowl:

Raisin Stuffing

2 cups dry bread crumbs
½ cup seeded raisins, chopped
½ cup nut meats, ground
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon poultry seasoning
¼ cup melted fat
½ cup hot milk

Mix crumbs with raisins and nut meats. Add seasonings. Combine fat and milk and stir into other ingredients. Cook very slowly, stirring often, for 15 minutes over low flame.

Fill the bird and sew up cavity. Roast for 20 minutes at 450°; reduce heat to 325° and continue cooking at ratio of 20 minutes per pound until tender.

Another method of roasting is to lay the bird, breast down, in pan with 2 cups of water. Cover and steam for ½ hour. Uncover, drain off juice to be used for basting. Cook until tender, basting often.

Roast Guinea Hen With Oysters

8 dozen oysters
2 guinea hens
Salt
Pepper
1 teaspoon lemon juice
2 egg yolks
1 cup milk

Parboil oysters in their juice and use them to stuff guinea hens. Rub salt and pepper on outsides of birds. Put in deep oven-proof dish with 2 cups of water and cover tightly. Steam ¾ hour. Remove hens to pan and turn liquid into a bowl. Roast birds until well browned. Meantime, make gravy by carefully and slowly beating egg yolks and milk into hot liquid. Serve guinea hen on hot platter with gravy poured over it.

Guinea fowl originally came from Africa, as their name designates. They found their way to Europe in the sixteenth century and became very popular with the Spanish and Portuguese. The following dishes, somewhat elaborate forms of fricassee, stem from Spain and from Costa Rica:

Spanish Guinea Hen

4 guinea hens, jointed
2 onions
3 small turnips
6 small carrots
3 parsnips
1 bay leaf
Sprig of thyme
Dash of nutmeg
2 tablespoons fat
½ teaspoon cinnamon extract
¼ teaspoon clove extract
or
1 teaspoon powdered cinnamon
and
½ teaspoon powdered cloves
in bag

Pan fry guinea hen joints until well browned. Put them, with vegetables, in deep saucepan. Add seasonings. Cover with boiling water and cook until tender. Remove bay leaf, thyme, and spice bag, if used. Sieve broth and vegetables. Add fat. Put pieces of guinea hen in mixture and reheat. Serve very hot.

Costa Rican Fricassee

1 4-pound guinea hen
4 slices bacon
2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon paprika
1 onion, chopped
1 cup boiling water
1 cup grape juice

Cut guinea hen in joints. Wash liver and chop. Pan fry bacon. Sprinkle flour on joints and sauté in bacon fat until brown. Place in deep saucepan. Add salt, pepper, onion, boiling water, grape juice, and chopped liver. Cover closely, and cook over slow fire until tender. This amount will serve 4 people.

Both of these methods are excellent for cooking the joints left over when you pan fry the breasts.

Corrected Recipe

Due to a typographical error in the recipe for Cereal Bars published Nov. 26 in an article by Ruth Miller, the correct one is given here:

½ cup sugar.
½ cup cream or top milk.
¼ cup corn syrup.
2½ cups puffed cereal.
½ cup salted peanuts.
½ cup cocoanut, if desired.

Cook sugar, cream and syrup to soft ball stage (236° F.) without stirring. Pour syrup over the cereal, peanuts and cocoanut which have been mixed together. Mix well. Flatten into an 8-inch square pan. Cool. Cut into bars. Makes 32 (1x2-inch) bars.

Buy Bonds Instead

Spend your clothes money for bonds to "outfit the outfit" fighting for you. A soldier's equipment is of vital importance to his safety. Yours isn't.

If you can't go, send a money order. War bonds "outfit the outfits" needed for Berlin and Tokyo.

Stamps will buy his socks and helmet,
Bonds will buy his gun;
Save—so Uncle Sam can spend
Until the war is won.

CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS
made of SEA SHELLS
Gay and Sparkling
Silver and Assorted Colors
Large and medium.....1.50 dozen
Miniatures for table tree.....1.00 dozen
Postage extra
Order from ETHEL SNYDER
SANIBEL ISLAND—FLORIDA

BUY WAR BONDS

In President Roosevelt's Proclamation to the People of the United States on July 26, 1943, announcing the THIRD WAR LOAN DRIVE, he stated:

"Our need for money now is greater than ever, and will continue to grow until the day of Victory is won; so we must ask for more sacrifice, far more co-operation than ever before."

THIS NEED STILL EXISTS
BUY MORE WAR BONDS

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside from Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

A Sign of Good Cooking
GRAVY MASTER
Makes gravy men like!

Argentina's National Economy Fast Takes All-Military Cast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—The swift and total incursion of the Argentine military leaders into national economics since the Government in Buenos Aires was seized by their nominee, Gen. Pedro Ramirez, is causing widespread comment in South American capitals.

The latest decree of the Ministry of War, whose publication appears to be of a limited character, has given the Army complete supervision of wire and radio communications, for purposes of national defense. From now on, nothing can be done in the communications world without military permission and control.

In illustration, it is specified that this order includes renewal of equipment, construction of lines, modification of routes, opening of new radiocasting stations and the increase or decrease of the power for all existing offices. "In the shortest possible time," the foreign staff must be replaced by Argentine staffs while immediate steps will be taken to give native-born citizens all the key technical posts. Even naturalized Argentines are to be excluded from these jobs.

This measure came a few days after a lengthy statement couched in quasi-jubilant language, from the same Ministry, that the Ramirez Government had solved Argentina's problem of shortage of war materials and equipment for the armed forces.

It was pointed out in the report that when the department of military manufacturing was established in October, 1941, all work had been practically brought to a standstill due to the shortage of imported raw materials and that the country's reserves of arms, ammunition and equipment were almost exhausted.

Since then it is claimed ways and means have been found of keeping the factories working to maximum capacity, using local raw materials. It is admitted that, "naturally, even this has not solved the problem, as in the past the greater part of the equipment was imported." However, the Ministry of War's statement proceeds:

"Though the actual facts and figures cannot be given, great progress has been made. To quote only one example, a certain type of cartridge, previously imported, is now being manufactured locally.

New Mines Discovered

"Further, during the two years the military manufacturing department has been operating, the country has been carefully prospected for new mines from which the much-needed minerals and chemicals are obtained, and many news sources have been brought into production."

Added to this is the claim of the War Ministry that "great progress has been made in the efficiency of the workers employed on the mechanical side and today it may well be said that full use is made of all equipment in the factories and the best possible results obtained from every viewpoint.

The military, aided by totalitarian-minded civil governors, have also undertaken the complete reorganization of several Government departments. This reorganization is aimed at increasing administrative efficiency and at the same time facilitating national defense. The most significant move along these lines was when Col. Juan Peron, another of the "strong men" behind Gen. Ramirez, reorganized the National Labor Department.

The colonel declared that this department was not fulfilling the purpose for which it was set up, so he is now engaged in "organizing, controlling and co-ordinating, in a proper and efficient manner, the multiple and complex problems of capital and labor. He has been given full powers to adjust the interests of both to the requirements of the State. The trade unions—at least those which have survived the general dissolution order—are now in process of reorganization under Colonel Peron.

New Section for Power

Another department, that controlling all sources of power, through chiefly electric, has been set up under supervision though as a nominal dependency of the Ministry of Agriculture. [In Argentina the Ministry of Agriculture includes all industrial activities.] A military officer is the Minister of Agriculture.

Later reports from Buenos Aires to Lima attributed significance to a statement by General Perlinger, the Minister of Interior, which was interpreted as meaning that, from now on, the police will be considered as part of the military force, standing at the back of the Government. Hitherto, the Argentine has corresponded to the general conception that a police force was employed for civil purposes only—to maintain order.

General Perlinger said that Argentines are living "in an upset world, in moments of intense battles for ideas and economic and political predomination, from which a better or worse world can emerge." He solicited police confidence in General Ramirez, "the man who at present rules our destinies."

The military, through their control of the government, moved also to take charge and "co-ordinate" the various social services of Argentina. Nationalists and totalitarians welcomed this as typical of the new spirit of efficiency and energy in Argentine affairs. The Army, however, seemed more interested in developing defense preparation. Much emphasis was given to the Day of the Reservist on Dec. 12, with public demonstrations encouraged to honor the 100,000 army and navy reserves.

The Army also proceeded with its expensive blackout trials in the Federal and provincial areas of Buenos Aires. These are now being practiced once or twice weekly. Military authorities have frowned on the suggestion that defense precautions be abandoned and the capital be declared permanently an open city. Those who reason for an "open city" claim that Buenos Aires, with its rivers and railways can never be disguised at night, whereas it would be easy to remove the few military establishments from the metropolitan area.

New York Relief Cases Drop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Home relief cases declined more than 50 per cent in the past year. From 73,672 cases, representing 147,344 individuals, to 34,822 cases, involving 70,000 persons, the City Department of Welfare announced today.

A relief case covers a family or an unattached individual and represents an expenditure by the city of $46.30 a month for food, rent, heat and light. Medical assistance is also given if needed.

The total cost of home relief to the city for this year will be about $21,000,000 as compared with $42,000,000 in 1942, it was estimated. The peak load in home relief was reached in August, 1935, when there were 246,964 cases, or 500,000 persons. The decline in home relief is due to the increasing availability of jobs.

One quarter of those receiving relief live in Harlem, where the case load was 8,782, covering 17,000 individals, as compared with 17,468 cases and 34,000 individuals a year ago. Welfare department spokesmen said the figures for Harlem indicated that increasing numbers of Negroes are being employed in industry.

Britain: 'Military Power' Stays

Recorded by CBS

LONDON—Expressing the post-war views of conservatives, the British Minister of Production, Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, recently said that "Britain would end the war as a great military power and we must make sure to remain at least strong enough to defend ourselves and to protect the weak."

The military art "must be held in higher esteem and our sailors, soldiers and airmen must be accorded a higher place in the state," he said, according to a BBC broadcast.

"The Minister foreshadowed a government plan based on the Beveridge social security proposals," added the broadcast. "Conservatives wanted to see conditions providing employment for all, where individual enterprise could flourish and where initiative and risk got a reward. Their aim was not to do away with controls when things were scarce, but to create conditions of plenty and cheapness in which most of the wartime controls would no longer be necessary. He agreed that there should be some State control over new capital construction by local authorities, public utilities, and large companies; but the object of the State intervention must be to help individual enterprise and not to frustrate it."

Georgia Girl Values Her 4-H Projects At $11,505.20 in Six Years of Gardening

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (AP)—A 16-year-old Georgia girl, named today as one of eight winners of the 1943 National 4-H Victory Garden Contest, has spent six years in gardening projects cultivating 6½ acres and producing 52,600 pounds of 162 varieties of vegetables and small fruits.

She is Marjorie Olive Hollister of Plains, Ga., who estimates the value of her gardening and other 4-H projects at $11,505.20.

Other national winners, selected from 41 state winners, and each awarded $100 War Bonds and trips to the Club Congress, included William Richardson, 19, Swansea, Mass., and Philip Lyman, 20, White River Junction, Vt.

Seventeen-year-old Wayne Olene Joseph of Keck, Ky., yesterday won a $200 college scholarship from canning 7,450 quarts of food from her own Victory Garden in an improvised hot water bath canner.

She was one of five winners of national honors in the 4-H Club's canning achievement contest, announced at the organization's annual Congress. She improvised the canning equipment out of a lard can and some wire to do all the preserving for her family of five for the last two years.

Other winners included Marian Gould, 18, Piermont, N. H., whose canning record is 2,866 cans in seven projects.

T. Richard Lacy, 17-year-old Kansas, Ill., farm youth, was crowned King of America's Junior Cattle Raisers for the third consecutive year yesterday when his 1,010-pound Hereford, T. O. Monogram, was adjudged junior grand champion steer of the Chicago Market Fat Stock Show.

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.25g)	17	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
Addressg-Mult 1	2	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	11	40⅛	39½	40	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	13	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Allegheny Corp	25	2⅜	2	2	
Alleg pf $30 ww	38	25¼	23⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜
Allegheny pf xw	5	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	1	38½	38½	38½	+1½
Allen Ind 1a	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Allen Indust (1ag)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Allied Chem & Dye 6	8	143¼	140¾	140¾	—2¼
Allied Mills (1g)	19	33¼	32½	32½	+ ½
Allied Strs .60	8	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼g	13	53¾	52⅞	53	+ ⅛
Alpha P Com 1	*3	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
AmAgCliem 1.20a	1	29	29	29	+ ¼
Amerada Pet (2)	1	77	77	77	— ½
Amr Airlines 1¼a	11	59	58	58	—1½
Am Bank Note ⅗g	8	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
Am Bank N pf 3 †	30	61	60¾	61	+ ¾
Am Bankstk 1.05g	9	37¼	35⅞	37¼	+1¼
Am Cable & Rad	35	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Am Can (5)	10	81¼	80¾	81	+ ¼
Am Can pf (7) †	40	169¾	168	168	—2
Am Car & Fdy 4g	6	28½	28	28¾	+ ¼
Am C&F pf 12½g	2	61	61	61	+1½
Am Ch&Cable (2)	*2	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
Am Chicle (4a) †	*60	103½	103¼	103¼	—1
Am Distill	38	55	92	54½	—3½
Am Encaus Tiling	14	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Am Export L (2)	*3	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
Am Cryo Sup ½ag	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
Am & Fgn Power	12	4¼	4	4	
Am & FP 2 pf	38	15⅞	15¾	15⅝	+ ⅛
Am FP 5?pf .5.07½	3	72	72	72	
Am-How 55 (3)	*3	31	31	31	+ ½
Am Hide&Leath	9	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	4	65	64¾	64¾	—1¼
Am Ice	1	4	4	4	
Am Ice pf (5)xe	27	60	60	60	
Am Internat ⅛ag	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Am Locomotive	21	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅛
Am M & Fdy .80	4	12¾	12¾	12⅝	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	2	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Light	23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Am P & L $6 pf	13	42	40¾	41	+ ½
Am P & Lt $5 pf	23	38	37	37¼	+ ⅛
Am Rad&St S .40g	41	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill (1g)	13	11?⅛	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Am R M pf4½g †	780	59	58½	58½	
Am Seating ½ag	1	13?⅛	13?⅛	13?⅛	— ⅛
Am Ship Bld 3g †	170	26	26	26	
Am Smelt&R (2g)	13	37	36⅝	36⅝	
Am Smelt pf 7 †	20	146½	146½	146½	—1¼
Am Snuff (2.40)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
Am Sti Fdrs (2)	12	22½	22⅛	22½	
Am Stores (1)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Am Stove (1.20)	2	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	154¼	153¾	154¼	+ ¼
Am Tobacco (3a)	4	53	52½	53	
Am Tobacco B (3a)	9	55	54½	55	
Am Tob pf (6) †	190	139	137	138⅝	+1⅛
Am Type Fdrs ⅓ag	4	8¼	6⅞	8⅛	
Am Viscosa (2)	4	41¾	41⅜	41⅝	— ⅛
Am Water Works	47	5½	5¼	5½	
Am Woolen	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Am Woolpf (8k)	4	65	65	65	
Am Zinc L & S	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop 2½g	33	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
Anac W&C ¾ag †	150	26	26	26	— ⅛
APW Paper	1	2	2	2	
AnchorHockSil .45e	1	20	20	20	
Anchor H pf 5 †	90	115	114	114	—1
Armour III	12	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Armour III pr pf 1½ak	4	68	67½	68	—1¼
Armstrong Cork 1g	3	36⅛	36	36	— ⅛
Asso Dry Gds (1g)	2	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6 †	40	90	89¼	90	+ ¼
Associates Inv 1¼	1	38½	38½	38½	— ¼
Assoc Inv pf5 †	20	108½	108½	108½	+ 1½
Atch T & SF (6)	23	51¾	50¼	50⅞	+ ⅛
Atch T&S F pf (5)	4	81½	79	79	—2½
Atl Coast Line (5g)	14	25	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Atl G&W Ind (5g)	*1	25	25	25	+ ¾
Atl Refining (1g)	7	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Atlas Corp (⅓ag)	6	10¼	10	10	
Atlas Pow 3½ag †	140	56½	56⅜	56½	+ ½
Austin Nichols	2	6⅜	6½	6⅜	+ ⅛
Aust N pr A3½ak †	80	67	66	66¾	—1¼
Aviation Corp .20g	56	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Bald Loco cl ¾ag	22	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio	21	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	9	8⅛	8	8	
Bangor & Ar	3	9¼	9	9¼	+ ½
Bang&Ar pf7½ak †	30	58½	58	58	
Barber Asphalt	21	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Barker Bros ½ag	3	10½	10¼	10½	
Barker pf 2¾ †	50	45	45	45	
Barnsdall Oil .60a	6	15¾	15¼	15¼	
Bath Iron Wks (4)	3	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
Beech Aircraft 1g	16	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1a)	13	9¾	9¼	9½	— ⅛
Belding-Hem 1.80	2	9¾	9¼	9½	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½ag	9	33	33	33	
Ben L L pr pf 2½	2	57	56½	56½	— ½
Benef In L (.90g)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Beth Foods (.80g)	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	2	33	32¾	33	
Beth Steel (6)	20	54⅞	54	54⅜	+ ⅜
Bigelow-Sanf 2	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Black&Decker 1.60	300	16½	16⅜	16½	
Blaw-Knox (.60g)	11	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
Bloomingd .85g †	20	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
Boeing Airpl (2g)	16	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
Bohn Al & Br (3g)	3	42¼	42	42¼	+ ½
Bon Ami B 2½ †	20	46	46	46	+ ½
Bond Stores (2g)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
Borden Co (.90g)	2	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	7	33½	33⅛	33⅜	— ½
Bostan & Maine	1	3	3	3	
BraniffAirways .60	6	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
Bridgeport Br (1)	4	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
Briggs Mfg (2)	2	25¼	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
Bklyn-Man Transit	10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Brown Shoe (2)	1	38	38	38	+1
Brunswick-Bal (1)	*9	15	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Budd Mfg	4	4½	4½	4½	
Budd Mfg $5pf †	60	43½	43	43½	— ½
Bulo Mfg pf †	10	90	90	90	
Budd Wheel (⅓ag)	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Bullard Co 2½g	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Bulova Watch (2)	3	30¾	30¼	30¾	
Burlng Mills 1.80g	6	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	105½	105½	105½	—1½
Burr Add Mach .60	19	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Bush Termin'l .20a	6	3⅜	3½	3½	
Bush Term pf 6 †	10	53	53	53	—2
Butler Bros .60	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Butte Cop&Z ⅜ag	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Byers (AM) Co	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Byron Jackson 1¼a	4	18½	17¾	17¾	—1
Calif Pack (1¼)	3	25	24⅞	25	— ½
Callahan Zinc-Lead	3				
Calumet Hec .65g	6	6½	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
Calumet& Hy 1¼ag	2	14⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Cal Dry G Ale .70g	7	21⅝	21	21	— ⅜
Canadian Pacific	22	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Carriers & Gen .20	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Carpenter Stl 2½ag	2	27	27	27	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co 7g	5	122¼	120	122¼	+11
Case (JI) pf (7) †	30	142	142	142	—1½
Caterpil Tractor 2	17	40½	40	40	— ½
Celanese Corp1¼ag	16	31	30¾	31	
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	10	104	104	104	— ½
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	50	114¾	114	114½	— ¾
Celanese pr pf 7 †	20	122½	121½	122½	
Celotex Corp (⅛)	8	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
Celotex Co pf 1 †	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½ag	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
Cent Foundry .10g	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Cent I L pf 4½a †	20	108½	108½	108½	
Cent RR NJ	2	8¾	8	8	— ¼
Cent V Sug (1g)	3	18	17¾	17¾	
Cerro de Pas (4)	6	35½	35¼	35½	—1⅛
Certain-teed Prod	1	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Cert-teed 6 pf. †	350	56¾	57½	58¾	+ ½
Champ P & F (1)	5	18½	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3a)	15	44¼	43⅝	43¾	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill (½ag)	4	6¼	6	6¼	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 2.50g	7	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf2½ak	5	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
Chi Mstl Order .60	1	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	15½	15¼	15½	
Chi Yell Cab (1)	4	12	12	12	
Chiles Co	4	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Chile Cop (2) †	10	28	28	28	+1½
Chrysler Corp (3)	32	74⅞	74	74¼	+ ⅛
Cities Svc (1.20a)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Cities Svc pf 5	1	36¾	36½	36¾	
Clark Equip (2)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
Clev Elec Ill pf4½ †	10	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	— ⅛
Clev Graph Br (2)	3	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	21	35⅞	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
Cluett Peab 1½ag	10	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
Colgate-Palm-P ⅓	6	23	22⅞	23	
Col-P-P pf4¼k †	20	106	105¾	105¾	— ¼
Collins & Aik	4	23¾	23½	23¾	— ⅛
Col & Atk pf 5 †	20	111	111	111	— ½
Col & Sthrn	9	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 1pf †	250	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
Col & Sou 2pf †	100	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Col Pict & Iron (1)	4	14½	14½	14½	
Col B'cast A 1.80g	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	

Today's Sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	702,700
1943 vol. to date	258,563,325
1942 vol. to date	165,893,101

Average Price of 60 Stocks (By the Associated Press)			
Monday	47.2	Prev. day	47.6
Month ago	50.7	Year ago	39.7
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Colum G&E .20g	30	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	2	73	72¾	73	
Colum Pict (½ag)	2	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	3	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr (3)	8	40¼	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .30g	7	12?⅛	12?⅛	12?⅛	— ⅛
Com'wlth & South	134		⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Com & Sou pf 4?ak	16	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
Com'wlth Ed 1.40	44	24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn	*1	21¼	20¾	21	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½a	2	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Cons Cop M .20g	29	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	51	21	20¾	20?⅞	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	102¾	102¾	102?⅝	— ⅜
Consol RR Cuba pf	4	10	9⅝	10	+ ½
Con Nat Gas w d	19	25⅜	25	25	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	3	14	14	14	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 1½ag	21	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼a	3	18	17⅝	18	+ ½
Conson P pf 4½g †	40	102?⅜	102	102?⅜	+ ½
Container Co 1½ag	2	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
Cont Baking ½ag	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Cont Can 1	12	31⅜	30⅝	31⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Diam F .85g	3	10?⅜	10¾	10?⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .60	46	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
Cont Oil Del (1)	19	30½	29¼	30¼	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	*1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 †	10	43	43	43	
Corn Prod (2.60)	11	56	55	55	—1
Corn Prod pf 7 †	20	175	175	175	—3½
Cornell-D El 1.10g	4	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Coty Inc (.15e)	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Coty International	30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Crane Co (1g)	10	19?⅞	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp (1g)	5	15¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
Crown Cork (¾ag)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	1	15⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
Crucible Steel (3g)	*10	28⅜	27?⅝	27?⅞	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	*3	66	66	66	+ ⅛
Cuba RR pf	†	40	16½	16¾	— ⅛
Cuban-AmSug .40g	3	10½	10¼	10½	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	48	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Curt Pub pr pf 3	1	40½	40½	40½	— ½
Curtiss-Wright 1e	111	6⅜	6¼	6½	
Curtiss-Wr A (2)	21	15	14⅝	14⅝	
Cutler-Ham 1¼ag	3	19½	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	6	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ¼
Decca Records (1a)	*1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	16	34¼	33½	34¼	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	6	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	14	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Detroit Edi 1.20	12	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
Devoe & Ray (1a)	70	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
Diam Match 2½g	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
Diam Match pf1½g	1	40½	40½	40½	—1¼
Diam T Mot 1¼ag	3	11⅞	11	11	
Dist Corp-S 2.22	*6	29⅝	29⅛	29¼	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	1	59	59	99	+ ⅜
Doehler Die C 1?ag	1	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
Dixie C A 2½g †	20	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ½
DomeMines hl.60	17	21¾	20½	20?⅞	— ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5g	16	45	44	44	— ⅞
Dow Chem (3)	2	123½	123¼	123½	+ ⅜
Dresser Mfg 1g	1	27	27	27	— ⅜
Dunhill Int	1	7	7	7	
du Pont de N 4½ag	13	136½	138¼	138½	—1
du Pont pf (4½)	1	124¾	124¾	124¾	+ ⅛
Eagle P Lead .60g	3	10	9?⅛	9?⅛	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	8	34¼	33¼	33¼	—1⅝
Eastman Kodak 5	9	152	151¼	151¼	— ¾
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ⅜
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
El Auto Lite (2)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Elec Boat 1¾ag	19	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	19	4	3?⅞	4	
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	9	65	62	65	+3
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	11	89	87	87¼	+1¼
El Storage Bat (2)	*1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
Endicott-J pf 5 †	10	106¾	106¾	106¾	
Eng Pub Service	19	7⅞	7	7¼	+ ⅛
EnPSS5½pf5½ †	10	86	86	86	—1
Eng PS $6 pf 6 †	90	89	88	88	
Erie RR (1g)	8	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct (1g)	37	9¼	9	9	
Eureka Vac Cl 3½g	37	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Evans Products	2	9¼	9	9¼	
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	1	20?⅜	20?⅜	20?⅜	+ ¼
Fairbanks Morse 1a	1	30½	30½	30½	— ½
Fajardo Sugar (2)	8	21¾	21	21¾	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	5	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Fed M Truck .40	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Feder'd D St 1.52g	3	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
Fed D S pf 4¼k †	10	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ½
Fid P Fire 1 1.60a	8	44¼	43½	43½	—1¼
Firest T&R pf 6	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅝	— ¼
First Nat Strs 2½a	4	33½	33¼	33½	+ ¼
Flintkote .65g	8	18¼	18	18	— ¼
Florence Stov 1½g	1	24	24	24	— ¾
Fluorescent Sil	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Fost Wh pf 1½ †	70	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅝
Francisco Sugar	8	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (3)	3	30¾	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	25	25	25	— ⅜
Gabriel Co (.20g)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Gar (Robert) ⅛ag	10	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
Gamewell Co 2	200	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
Gar Wood Ind .45g	4	4	4	4	
Gaylord Cont (½a)	4	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv .40a	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans 2g	5	35½	39½	39½	— ¼
Gen Baking .60	6	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Gen Bronze (.60g)	4	6¾	6¼	6¼	
Gen Cable	35	3?⅛	3¾	3?⅛	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	4	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf 7k †	90	61½	59¾	61½	+ ½
Gen Elec(1.40)	40	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
Gen Foods (1.60)	9	35½	38?⅛	39¼	+ ½
Gen G & El A	20	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Gen Mills (4)	2	101	101	101	
Gen Mills 5pf5 †	10	128½	128½	128½	— ½
Gen Motors (2)	65	49¾	48¾	49½	+ ½
Gen Out Advert	1	4½	4½	4½	
Gen Prec Eq (1)	2	17⅞	17	17	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	12	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Ry Sig pf6 †	40	110¾	110½	110½	—1½
Gen Real&Util	5				
Gen Refract .90g	3	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
Gen Tel (1.60)	9	22⅛	21	21	—1⅛
Gen Tire & R (1g)	3	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R .70g	2	7	7	7	
Gimbel Bros .45g	16	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	13		⅞	⅞	
Glidden Co (1.20g)	5	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Goodrich (BF) 2g	10	37½	37	37¼	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R (2)	13	33¼	32¾	32⅞	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	103?⅜	103?⅜	103?⅜	— ⅜
Goth Hosiery (¼a)	2	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	9	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Granby Con M .45g	3	4½	4	4	— ⅛
Grand Union ½ag	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Granite C S 1?½ag	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	33	33	33	— ¼
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2g	5	14½	14	14	— ¼
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	22	23¾	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	2	23½	23½	23½	
Gt West S pf 7 †	60	151¾	151	151	
Green (H L) (2a)	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1a	17	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
Grum Airc En 1g	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	9	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
GulfMob&O pf2½g	8	32	30⅝	32	
Gulf Oil (1a)	18	45	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
Hall Print (1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	
Harb-Walker (1)	3	15⅛	15	15	
Hayes Mfg	12	2	2	2	
Hazel-Atl 3aGl 5 †	270	100½	100	100½	— ⅛
Hercules Motors 1	8	17?⅛	17?⅛	17½	— ⅛
Hercules Pow 2½g	1	78¼	78¼	78¼	
Hercules P pf 6 †	20	130½	130½	130½	
Hires (CE) 1.20a	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Homestake Mining	5	36¾	36½	36¾	
Houd-Hershey B 1g	7	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
Household Fin (4)	1	50¾	50¼	50¾	—1¼
Household pf 5 †	40	111	111	111	— ¼
Houston L&P 3.60	1	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
Houston Oil	18	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Howe Sound (3)	1	31	31	31	— ¼
Hudson & Man	1	1½	1½	1½	
Hudson Bay (½2)	3	23¾	23¼	23¼	
Hudson Motor .20g	22		6⅞	7	
Hupp Motor	48	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	14	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4) †	20	44½	44½	44½	
Indpls P&L 1.20	7	15	14⅞	15	
Indus Rayon (2)	3	35½	35	35	+ ¼
Inland Steel 4½ag	4	70	69¾	70	

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Insurstr Cap ¾ag	9	10⅛	9¾	9¾	
Insurance ct (.20)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Intavchem Cp 1.60	1	29	29	29	
Interlake Iron .35g	14	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Int Bus Mach (6a)	4	165½	165½	165½	+2
Int Harvester (2a)	11	66¼	65¾	65½	—1
Int. Harv pf (7) †	120	164	164	164	
Int Hydro-Elec A	4	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
Int Minerl&Ch ½ag	2	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Int Mining	14	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Int Nick Can (2)	*38	26	25	25½	+ ½
Int. Nick C pf 7	*440	133	132⅜	132½	+ ½
Int Paper	30	12?⅛	12	12¼	
Int Pap pf (5)	5	63	62¼	62¼	—1¾
Int Ry Cen Am	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Int Ry C A pf 2½k	60	61½	61½	61½	+ ¼
Int Tel & Tel	76	11?⅛	11?⅛	11?⅛	
Int T & T for ct	6	11?⅛	11?⅛	11?⅛	
Interst Dept S 1	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Island C Coal 1½ag	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Intertype Corp ¾ag	1	14	14	14	— ¾
Jarvis (WB) .90g	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Jewel Tea (1)	2	28	28	28	+1
Johns-Manv 2½ag	7	83½	83	83	—1
Jones&L Stl 2	11	20?⅜	20?	20?⅜	+ ⅛
Jones&L Stl pfA

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	5½
American Barge Line Co	6Z	9¾
American Hardware Co	25¼	27½
American Manufacturing	36¼	39¼
American Manufac 5 pf	85½	..
American Wringer Co	6¾	7¾
†Amoskeag Company	35	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	74½	..
Appleton Company	32¾	35½
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3¾
Arlington Mills	37	40¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26¼	28¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	2½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	16¾	18¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¼	22¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Bender Home Appliance	5½	6¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	12¾	13½
Berkshire Fine Spin 55 pf	64¾	..
Bird & Son Inc $ pf	99½	..
*Boston Wharf Company	17¾	18½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	30¾	32½
Brown Co	1.30	1.60
Brown Co pf	26	28½
Campbell A S Co Inc	5¾	6¾
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¼	33
Colliver Insulated Wire Co	13¾	14½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	28¾	31
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25¼	27½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24¾	26¾
Draper Corporation	66¾	69¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15¾	17½
Eastern Corporation	6	7¾
Eastern Corporation pf	17½	19¾
Exolon Co	6¾	8¾
Family Finance Inc	11¾	12¾
Family Finance pf A	23¼	25½
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¼	46¼
Fruit of the Loom	29¾	32
General Fire Extinguisher	14¾	16¾
General Machinery	18¾	21½
*Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	6¾	8
Goodall Worsted Company	35	38
Graton & Knight Co	11½	13
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	95¼	99¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	32¼	35¼
Great Northern Paper Co	30¼	32¼
Greenfield Tap & Die 86 pf	85¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	15½	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	8½	9¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	19¾	21¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15¼	16¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co.	14¾	16¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co. pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	28¾	30¾
International Machine Tool	6¾	7¾
Keith George E Co	40	..
Kendall Company	8½	9¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	18¾	20¾
Landers Frary & Clark	32¾	34¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	21¾	23¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	4¾	5½
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	107	111
Marathon Paper Mills	34¾	37¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	57½	60¾
Merck & Co	38¼	41½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108½	112½
Merrimack Manufacturing	34¾	38
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	85¾	91½
*Metal & Thermit Corp	19¾	21¾
Millers Falls Company	9½	10¼
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	7¾	8
Nashawena Mills	14½	16½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	60¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	29¾	33
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	67½	71¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	25¾	28¾
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5¾
National Shirt Shops	12¾	13¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	54	58
Newmarket Manufac Co	41¼	44½
Nicholson File Company	34¾	37¼
Nonquitt Mills	27¾	31
Ohio Finance	7¾	8½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	40	43
Parker Appliance	12¼	13¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	112	116½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	63½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	84	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	25	27¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	25	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	49¾	..
Sanford Mills	29¾	32¾
Submarine Signal Co	23¼	25¾
Tampax Inc	5	5¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¼	2¾
United Elastic Corp	14½	16
U S Envelope Company	56½	60¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	116½	121½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	45¾	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	101½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	22	24½
Warner & Swasey Co	7	8¾
Warren Bros Class B	34¾	37¼
Warren Bros Class C	10¾	11¾
West Point Manufacturing	45	48
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10½	12½

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	18¾	20¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	33	..
Brockton Gas Light	6½	7¾
ntral Maine Power 6 pf	107	112
Central Maine Power 7 pf	117½	122½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	96½	..
Conn Light & Power	37¼	39¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	22	24
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¼	1¾
Fall River Gas Works	21¾	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	36¾	39½
Green Mountain Power pf	68¼	72¼
Hartford Electric Light	47¼	50½
Haverhill Electric	23¾	26¼
Haverhill Gas Light	13¾	15
Holyoke Water Power	16¾	18¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	32	..
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39¼
Lynn Gas & Electric	76¾	80¾
Mass Power & Light pf	14¾	16¼
Mass Utilities Asso pf	30	32½
Narragansett Elec pf	55	58½
N E Gas & Electric 3.50 pf	17½	19¾
N E Power assn 6 pf	46¼	48¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	76¾	79¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	81¾	85¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	19¾	22¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	18¾	21½
Newport Electric	21	..
Providence Gas	7½	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	107½	112½
R I Public Serv pf	32¼	34¾
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	8¾
Springfield Gas Light	18¾	19¾
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	106	..
Western Mass Companies	23¼	25¼

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	18½	19¾
Bank of New York (14)	363	375
Bankers Trust (1.40)	44½	46¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	86½	91½
Central Hanover Bank&Trust (4)	97¼	100¾
Chase National (1.40)	34⅜	36¾
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	44½	46¾
Commercial (8)	222	232
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	17¼	18¾
Corn Exchange Bank & Trust 2.40	42¾	44¾
Empire Trust (3)	69½	73½
First National New York (80)	1445	1485
Guaranty Trust (12)	297	305
Irving Trust (.60)	12¾	13¾
Kings County (80)	1450	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	33¾	36¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	44¾	46¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51¾	53¾
National City (1)	32¼	34¼
New York Trust (3½)	87½	91½
Public (1½)	33½	36
Title Guaranty & Trust	4¼	4¾
United States (60a)	1280	1295

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1300	..
First National (2)	46½	49
Merchants National (12)	311	331
†New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	50	55
National Shawmut (1)	32¼	35½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	187	..
Second National (4)	122	130
†State Street Trust (8)	260	..
United States Trust (.50)	9	10¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	15½	16¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	51	56

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	135½	143½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	54½	57
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33¾	35½
Agricultural (3a)	74½	78
American Alliance (1a)	22	24
American Casualty Company	10¾	12
American Equitable (1)	18¾	19¾
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	14¾	16¼
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	53¾	56¾
American Reserve	14¾	16¼
American Surety (2½)	58½	60¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7¼	8¼
Bankers & Shipper (3g)	83	88
Boston (16a)	855	880
Camden Fire (1)	22	23½
City of New York (1g)	17¾	19¾
Connecticut General Life (1)	35¾	37¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	37¾	40¼
Federal (1.40)	40	43½
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	40½	43¼
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	85½	89½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12¼	13¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	27½	29½
General Reinsurance (2)	44	47
Gibraltar Fire&Marine (½g)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¼	44¾
Globe & Republic (½)	8½	9¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	27¾	29½
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	94½	99
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42¼	45¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30¾	32½
Homestead (½g)	10¾	11¾
Insurance Co N. America (2½a)	80¼	82¾
Jersey Insurance New York (1½)	38	41
Knickerbocker (½)	8½	9¾
Maryland Casualty	6¾	7¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	72¼	75¾
Merchant&Mfs of New York (.40)	7	8¼
Merchant Fire Association (1½a)	45¾	48¾
National Fire (2)	57¼	60¼
National Liberty (.20a)	7¼	8¾
National Union (3a)	184	194
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	35¾	37¾
New Brunswick (1½a)	30¼	32¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45	47½
New York Fire (.80)	13¾	15¼
North River (1)	22½	23¾
Northeast Insurance	6¼	8
Northern (3a)	87½	92
Pacific Fire (5)	106½	111½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	45	47½
Peerless Casualty Company	13¾	14
Phoenix (2a)	85¾	89¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¾	16¼
Providence-Washington (1a)	15¾	17¾
Reinsurance Cor N Y (.075g)	4¾	6¾
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	26	82
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22¼	24½
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	296	306
Seaboard Surety (½gx)	48¾	51½
Security (1.40)	35¾	37¾
Springfield (4½a)	125½	131
Standard Accident	63¼	67
Travelers (16)	452	467
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	36½	38½
United State Fire (2)	48½	51¼
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	67½	72½
Westchester (1.20a)	31¾	33¾

a-Also extra or extras. e—Paid last year. g—Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	2.88	3.16
Amerex Holding	21.75	23.625
American Business Shares	2.99	3.37
Axe Houghton Fund	12.37	13.19
Bond Inv Tr of America	98.03	102.11
Boston Fund	15.29	16.44
Broad Street Investing	26.39	27.34
Bullock Fund	13.37	14.65
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.35
Century Shares Trust	27.33	29.33
Chemical Fund	9.16	9.91
Christiana Securities Co	2285.00	2390.00
Commodity Corp	8.94	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.50	37.50
Dividend Shares	1.12	1.23
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	19.63	21.08
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.49	12.34
Equitable Invest Corp	27.48	29.55
Equity Corp $3 pf	28.50	30.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	16.61	17.87
Fund Investors Inc	19.13	20.96
General Capital	29.79	32.03
General Investors Trust	4.99	5.37
Incorporated Investors Tr	18.28	19.36
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.79	.88
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.08	1.18
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 ..... 28.12	S-1	.... 34.35
B-2 ..... 27.86	S-2	.... 13.33
B-3 ..... 18.88	S-3	.... 9.70
B-4 ..... 8.22	S-4	.... 7.91
K-1 ..... 16.57	K-2	.... 18.39
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	28.20	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	30.80	..
Maryland Fund	3.90	4.30
Mass Invest Tr	19.31	20.76
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.48	10.17
Mutual Invest	9.73	10.64
Nation Wide Voting	1.15	1.27
New England Fund	11.34	12.32
Old Colony Tr Assoc	17.73	19.275
Plymouth Fund Inc	.43	.47
Putnam Fund	12.73	13.68
Quarterly Income Shares	5.80	6.30
Railway & Light Sec	12.375	13.75
Railway & Light Sec Pd	106.00	..
Repub Invest Pd	3.00	3.35
Scudder Stevens & Clark	88.14	97.88
Spencer Trask Fund	12.73	13.62
State Street Invest	74.22	79.76
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.43	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.68	.76
Wellington Fund	15.16	16.67
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	5.875	6.625
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.83	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.41	....
Diversified Tr C	3.35	....
Diversified Tr D	8.66	9.75
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.43	4.00
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.13	5.13
Nation Wide Sec	3.35	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	36.25	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1933	1.87	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1935	2.48	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1940	2.46	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1950	2.10	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.11	....
US Elec Li & Pow "A"	11.00	....
US Elec Li & Pow "B"	1.38	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	1.025	3.00
First Boston Corp	20.25	22.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

NOTICE

To the Holders of

BOSTON, WORCESTER & NEW YORK STREET RAILWAY COMPANY 5% REORGANIZATION MORTGAGE BONDS

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Article IV, section 2, of an Indenture of Mortgage dated as of November 15, 1927, from Boston, Worcester & New York Street Railway Company to The First National Bank of Boston, Trustee, that the Board of Directors of said Boston, Worcester & New York Street Railway Company have determined that in its opinion the available net earnings of the Company (as defined and after providing for certain payment as set forth in said Indenture) are sufficient to justify the payment of the final semi-annual instalment of the deferred interest provided for by the deferred coupon numbered Twelve (12) payable on the 15th day of November, 1933, the payment of which was deferred on the date mentioned, and that the said deferred interest will be paid forthwith on all bonds outstanding on said issue upon presentation to The First National Bank of Boston of the said coupons numbered Twelve (12) of said bonds, the payment being $.75 for each $100 of the face value of said bond.

BOSTON, WORCESTER & NEW YORK STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
By Myron E. Pierce
Secretary of the Board of Directors

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Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20

Est. 1888

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Experts Descry Trying Period After War End

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—American industry will face a critical period of transition immediately upon Germany's surrender, and plans must be made to ease the change-over period accordingly, John F. Fennelly, executive director of the Committee for Economic Development, declared at the sixty-fourth annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at the Pennsylvania Hotel here today.

"Many of our statesmen and business leaders have become fairly complacent on the assumption that we shall have a fairly easy period of transition between the defeat of Hitler and the final crushing of Japan," Mr. Fennelly recalled. "This is a highly dangerous fallacy.

"Army experts now estimate that, after the end of the European war, we may be forced to cut back our munitions production by approximately 80 per cent and still have enough to fight a full-scale war against Japan. Our stock of finished munitions will be so vast that some experts even speak of our ability to fight a long war against Japan out of accumulated inventories.

Deterrents to Conversion

"This picture may prove to be somewhat exaggerated, but it serves to emphasize the fact that the major shock to our economy will come immediately after the end of the fighting in Europe, and not at some later date after Japan has been crushed."

Mr. Fennelly said it was the opinion of the committee that all contracts for war materials should be canceled promptly when such products are no longer necessary to the war effort.

"We believe," he continued, "that any policy of continuing to produce unneeded war goods merely for the sake of maintaining employment will slow down the reconversion of industry. Instead, we are convinced it will be far less costly from the standpoint of the national economy to cancel these contracts promptly and to provide adequate unemployment for the workers thrown out of employment."

Col. Willard Chevalier, vice-president of McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, another speaker, envisaged continuing Government expenses after the war at about a $20 billion-a-year rate "for some time to come." He warned that if present high tax rates are continued, they will act as a powerful brake on the investment of savings in industry.

"High taxes would tend also to let us take many wasteful wartime production practices into postwar," he added. "This would cost permanently high, thus reducing the expectations of profits. On the other hand, high costs mean high prices, and this would reduce the volume of goods we can sell. That is, production would be inefficient production, while what we need for expansion is the most efficient production and distribution we have ever had. In fact, the businessman is told today to plan to employ as many men as possible, and in the same breath he is told to be more efficient—that is, cut his costs and do his job with as few men as possible."

Against "Agency Management"

At a management luncheon, John R. Bangs, general manager of personnel and industrial relations of the Budd Manufacturing Company, stated his disbelief in management by agency—Government or otherwise—and held that the future of America lies in the "initiative and resourcefulness of its individual enterprises." Instead of concentrating on the problem of manpower supply, the job for management now is "more effective manpower utilization," he said.

Harold B. Maynard, president of the Methods Engineering Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., another luncheon speaker, declared that labor must be made to realize that when it restricts production, opposes better methods or insists upon retention of old standards after a method has been changed, it is only harming its own best interests.

"The job of bringing about this realization is one of the most important which faces management," he added.

The chief essential to success in training women for semi-professional engineering work is belief in the importance of such a program, according to Miss Frances M. Tallmadge and Forest H. Kirkpatrick of the Radio Corporation of America, in a paper presented at the education and training session of the meeting this morning.

"The over-all principle for the development of a training program for women engineers is to have faith in the success of the undertaking, to believe in it wholeheartedly, to use a positive approach throughout," they held. "Too many people give lip service to the possibilities of training and using women in technical work. They see it as an expedient of the moment, the only white hope on a dark horizon of technical personnel."

Mass. Industry More Active

Orders received by Massachusetts mills and factories rose about 4½ per cent in October as compared with September, it is reported by Frank V. Bistrup in his monthly index of orders prepared for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. The index figure for all industries at the end of October stood at 184.6. The average month of 1926 is used as the base—100.

Fire Insurance Move to Bar Federal Supervision Held Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—The far-reaching campaign of the fire insurance bloc to close the door to future Federal supervision ran into a snag in the Senate which illustrated the effectiveness of one man, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, Chairman of the former Temporary National Economic Committee investigation.

What happened, in football parlance, could be described as a blocked kick, for just as supporters of the measure to exempt stock fire insurance companies from Federal control and remove a pending anti-trust case from the Supreme Court were ready to punt the legislative ball far down the parliamentary field, the wiry figure of Senator O'Mahoney broke through the line, halted the ball, and then pounced on it for a first down.

To be specific, House and Senate Judiciary Subcommittees have approved the bill sponsored by the fire insurance bloc, and the full House Committee has recommended it, 16 to 5. But in the Senate the full Judiciary Committee postponed action till Senator O'Mahoney's return to Washington. Yesterday he returned.

Back to the Committee

Instead of then reporting out the bill as expected, and as the House Committee has done, Senator O'Mahoney's representations were so forcible that the matter was sent back again to subcommittee, where it stayed, and Senator O'Mahoney got an agreement that —before proceeding with the bill exempting insurance companies from control — certain mysterious practices of the companies themselves should be investigated. In a word, the big fire insurance drive has backfired.

Last fall an antitrust case was brought against certain southern stock fire insurance companies, and the case came to the Supreme Court on appeal.

Fire insurance, like other types of insurance, is now regulated by individual states, not the Federal Government.

The stock fire insurance companies started a congressional drive to have a law passed exempting them (and inferentially all insurance) from the antitrust laws. The effect of this would be to remove the pending case from the Supreme Court, where the controversy turns on the same issue, whether federal antitrust control extends to the insurance field.

Some Pertinent Questions

Yesterday, the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, representing the various States, pledged itself against "federal encroachment" in the insurance field.

Senator O'Mahoney conducted a comprehensive investigation of insurance as head of the TNEC. The Judiciary Subcommittee agreed to investigate certain questions propounded by Senator O'Mahoney and to put him on the Subcommittee. The questions dealt with the broad question of how fire insurance rates are arrived at, which the Justice Department charges now mulct the consumers.

Typical O'Mahoney question:

"How does it happen that the average premium rate per $100 of insurance of 11 Western States is 29½ per cent above the national average, although the average losses paid in those States is below the national average?"

The implication of the questionnaire is that collusive action is evident in such rate uniformity, and that individual state control is incapable of dealing with monopoly agreements that cover whole regions.

Senator O'Mahoney submitted figures indicating 10-year average national rates charged by insurance companies are 72 cents per $100; average losses, 32 cents.

The Justice Department alleges current rates are exorbitant.

Another O'Mahoney inquiry:

"If the insurance companies are so solicitous about the power of the States to regulate insurance why, when they are sued in the state courts, do they remove so large a proportion of the cases to federal courts?"

Senator O'Mahoney seems bent on a full-scale inquiry of the fire insurance business, contrasted to the desire of those who hoped to slip a bill quietly through Congress exempting the industry from federal supervision.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week made another one of those feeble bounces on the lower level struck three weeks ago. So far as stock prices were concerned, it was an inconsequential week. There were no spectacular moves, volume was only around half a million shares a day, and in general nothing much happened. Peace talk was again given as the reason for the market's failure to get out of the rut; but other people say that the market generally has a weak spell around this time of the year somewhere round Thanksgiving and before Christmas.

The Street was considerably interested in the outlines of the Fourth War Loan, which had several surprises. One was the timing of the loan in January-February, since the Treasury will hardly be needing the money at that time, what with its still hefty working balance of round $15 billion, which would alone take care of war expenditures for two months, together with the unexpectedly low outlays and unexpectedly high intake.

Banks Get a Look-in

Another surprise was the substitution of a 12-15 year 2¼ per cent bond for the 10-year 2's which were used in the Second and Third War Loan. Perhaps this was done better to stagger maturities, but there was some surprise that the banks are to be allowed to get in on this offering to the extent of a part of their time deposits. This may perhaps be a concession to the western banks which have actually been plugging to get their thrift account holders to have the money pulled out [illegible] part and placed in savings [illegible]. The 2¼'s should also be [illegible] helpful to small bankers and a[illegible] expected to be popular and to go quite promptly to a premium.

The choice of January, however, has several merits. In the first place, this is the usual time of year for a good deal of investment demand, particularly from year-end dividends and interest payments. In the second place, since Congress refused to go along on any sharp further increase in income tax rates, the Treasury may be anxious to mop up inflationary funds as they materialize in the hands of the public. And third, the drive may coincide with some dramatic war developments, both in Europe and in the Pacific, which would make the sale of the E bonds better than the feeble showing made in the previous war loan drives, including the Third War Loan, when all major categories except E bonds went over their quotas.

Outlook for Taxes

Little noted generally is the fact that the rate of Treasury deficits has been over the top and on the down-grade for about six months. War expenditures have peaked out while tax revenues continue to rise, so that the level of deficits is also declining. The "excess of cash outgo" of the Treasury in September, for instance, was the smallest for any quarter-date month since March, 1942, though theer was a slight bulge above the trend in October. Revenue and outlay prospects seem to indicate that the peak of the war deficits is well past.

It would be rash to anticipate that the downtrend forecasts a balancing of the budget in a couple of years after the war, but it does look as though the United States is nearer a balanced budget than it has been for a good many years. As war outlays taper off, and business volume is continued by the appearance of now sterilized private demand for civilian goods, only sharp cuts in the income tax rates on both corporations and individuals can within the next five years keep the American fisc from becoming what might be called an inadvertently balanced budget.

The outlook is therefore, by perhaps two years from now, not for a further upward tendency for taxes, but for a big knock-down and drag-out fight between those who want to "prime the pump"—or keep it primed—with big new government outlays, and those who want to prime the pump by a judicious reduction in tax rates at points which will give the most incentive to private spending and private job-making investments.

The Brazilian debt settlement was welcome news in the Street, particularly since it had the blessing of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., an organization that does not by any means automatically approve foreign debt settlements. Brazil had been paying 1 per cent. The improved prospect for payment on South American bonds has been reflected in sharp rises in their market price in New York in the last year.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.65⅛	1.63⅝	1.64⅜	1.63¾	
Minneapolis	1.56½	1.55½	1.55⅝	1.54⅝	
Kansas City	1.56	1.54⅝	1.55⅜	1.54⅜	
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.61⅜	1.60¼	1.61¼	1.60½	
Minneapolis	1.53⅞	1.52¼	1.53¼	1.52¼	
Kansas City	1.53¾	1.52⅛	1.53¼	1.52⅛	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.58¾	1.57½	1.58¼	1.57½	
Minneapolis	1.52½	1.52	1.52½	1.51⅝	
Kansas City	1.51⅝	1.50¼	1.51¼	1.49⅞	
Dec. Oats					
Chicago	.76⅞	.76	.76½	.76¼	
Minneapolis	.74⅝	.73⅝	.74	.73⅝	
Winnipeg	....	....	.51½	.51½	
Rye, Chicago					
Dec.	1.14¾	1.15⅞	1.14¾	1.15¾	1.15½
May	1.15½	1.16⅜	1.15	1.15⅝	1.15⅛
July	1.13¾	1.14¾	1.13½	1.14⅛	1.14
Sept.	1.13	1.13¾	1.12⅝	1.13⅜	1.13⅛
Barley, Chicago					
Dec.	1.17⅛	1.17⅝	1.17⅛	1.17½	1.16⅞
May	1.14⅜	1.14⅝	1.14	1.14⅜	1.13⅞

Wool
Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December				93.0n	93.5
March	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.5n	93.0
May				91.0n	91.5
July				88.5n	87.0
October	84.0•	84.0	84.0	84.0t	84.5
Tops					
December	127.0	127.0	126.5	126.5b	126.5
March	116.5	117.0	116.5	117.0t	116.7
May	113.5	113.5	113.1	113.3b	113.5
July	109.0	109.5	108.6	109.3t	108.7
October	104.1	104.5	104.0	104.5b	105.0

b—Bid. n—Nominee. t—Trader.

Cotton

December	18.93	19.22	18.93	19.22	18.95
March	18.84	19.22	18.84	19.22	18.93
May	18.70	18.90	18.70	18.93	18.75
July	18.48	18.78	18.48	18.73	18.53
October	18.20	18.45	18.20	18.44	18.17

Spot 20.07.

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, December, January, February 8.63 Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

December	....	....	....	41.75n	41.75
February	....	37.50	37.00	37.00	37.00

Potatoes

January	....	....	....	3.40	3.40

n-Nominal.

Vermont, N.H., Me. Utilities To Be Merged

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved Twin State Gas & Electric Company's sale of its New Hampshire and Maine electric and gas properties to the Public Service Company of New Hampshire, and the subsequent merger of Twin State with the Central Vermont Public Service Company. All are subsidiaries of New England Public Service Company, (NEPSCO).

For a base sum of $3,946,383 Public Service will receive the properties plus $10,000 principal amount of 3 per cent debentures and 20 shares of common stock in Nepsco Appliance Finance Corporation, and other assets.

Part of the proceeds will be devoted to the redemption of Twin State's $2,435,200 outstanding 5½ per cent bonds. The remainder, supplemented by treasury funds, will pay $2,055,250 in bank loans.

Public Service will finance its purchase with the issuance of $900,000 principal amount of 3¼ per cent bonds and $2,500,000 unsecured 10-year notes, to be offered privately to financial institutions.

It will also issue 3,180 common shares to its parent in exchange for Nepsco's interest in 1,000 beneficial interest shares of Swans Falls Company, Freyburg, Me., 10 common shares in Nepsco Appliance; 200 common shares in Nepsco Services, Inc., and $6,000 principal amount of Nepsco Services' 5 per cent debentures.

Twin State's Vermont and New York properties will be acquired by Central Vermont through the merger. Neps

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O	R	I	O	N	■	F
N	I	L	■	A	S	A
■	B	■	E	B	E	R
S	A	■	E	R	A	■
C	A	P	U	L	E	T
R	I	P	■	S	■	A
A	D	A	M	■	E	■
M	A	N	■	P	E	N
T	■	A	B	E	L	E
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N	E	E	D	L	E	S

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A SOUR LEMON HAS A HIGHER SUGAR PERCENTAGE THAN A SWEET WATERMELON
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YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK HAS ABOUT 100 GEYSERS AND 200 NON-ERUPTIVE HOT SPRINGS
K. PARRIS

In Lighter Vein

Strange Request

If they ever run a steamship across Camp Roberts' parade grounds, it won't be stranger than the letter received last week by Lieut. Richard I. Rosemark, Co. C, 84th infantry training battalion.

The letter was from a man AWOL since last July. It said in effect.

"Sir—Would you please forward any mail I have received since my departure?"

The letter, of course, contained a signature and an address.

The man is now surrounded by male—a husky M. P.—and he's in custody on his way back to Camp Roberts. All mail in the future will probably be received at the stockade.—Camp Roberts (Calif.) Dispatch.

Points to Consider

There once was a man named
Tonetti
Who squandered his points like
confetti;
Not for steaks nor for joints
Did he use his meat points,
But for cheese for Italian spaghetti.

H. H. H.

Daily Anecdote

Behind the Book

The late Rev. Mr. Thing, headmaster of Uppingham, was a profound believer in visual education. One of the leading features of the school hall was a series of large medallion portraits of the great teachers of the world. They were arranged in chronological order, beginning with Moses and ending with Sir Walter Scott.

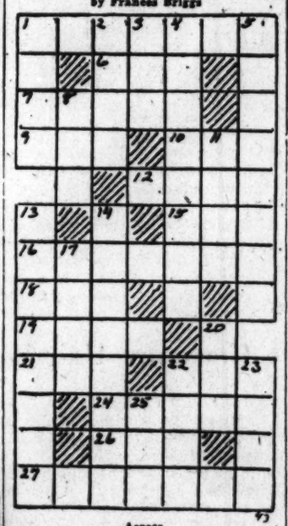
A new boy being shown through the hall was deeply impressed with the portraits. At last he stopped before one of them, entirely lost in surprise.

"Euclid, Euclid!" he exclaimed. "Was Euclid a man? I always thought he was a book!"

He examined the remainder of the pictures and then, turning to the venerable headmaster, inquired, "Will you tell me, sir—where is Algebra?"

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Grasshopper glazier is in what State of U. S.?
6—What is one of bristlelike extensions which form the beard of a head of oats, wheat, etc.?
7—In mythology, Codalion was the guide of whom?
9—Male nilgai is what?
10—Who was one of Judah's fairest kings?
12—Who was eponymous ancestor of Hebrews?
15—Epoch.
16—What is surname of Shakespeare's most romantic heroine?
18—Year.
19—What is first name of hero of Eliot novel who is the village carpenter?
21—What is a diminutive of Ann?
23—According to an old proverb, what is said to proclaim the man?
24—The white poplar is called what?
26—What command is the opposite of "haw"?
27—What implement was lost by Gammer Gurton (pl.)?

Down

1—What celestial body has been called "fair regent of the night"?
2—The term "tenpenny" should remind you of what object?
3—How many travelers are mentioned in title of a Bryant poem?
4—What heroine of a Poe poem is supposed to be a representation of his wife (pers.)?
5—Who is the Indian maiden who is heroine of song "The Blue Juniata"?
8—What is one of supports of an umbrella cover?
11—Withered.
13—What city of Pennsylvania has several collieries within its limits?
14—That which belongs to one by custom or right is called what?
17—Who is a princess of Ethiopia in certain opera?
20—Snakelike fish.
22—Kind of a fruit is what?
23—What is dispatched by TASS agency?
25—Place for sleeping.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Crewless Lightship Can Protect Shipping On Sea Lanes?

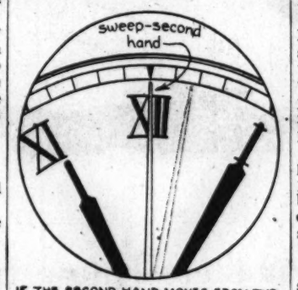
A robot lightship, equipped with automatic equipment and semi-automatic equipment (operated from shore by radio control), may be used to warn vessels of rocks and reefs. Such a lightship actually has been used in the Great Lakes region.

In good weather, the robot lightship would run itself, through its automatic equipment. A big bell on the ship tolls three times a minute as a fog warning, the clapper being actuated by compressed carbon dioxide gas stored in steel cylinders. For 15 minutes out of each hour, an automatic radio signalling device gives nearby ships their bearings.

A powerful electric beacon light mounted on the vessel's mast comes on automatically at nightfall and turns itself off when Old Sol makes his return appearance in the morning. And if, for any reason, the electric beacon light should fail, its place is taken automatically by an auxiliary acetylene beacon.

Electricity for the main beacon is supplied by banks of storage batteries, which are recharged by gasoline motor-driven generators which cut in at regular intervals regulated by control clocks.

If a fog closes in, the operator in his snug quarters ashore takes an active hand in the ship's operation.



IF THE SECOND HAND MOVES FROM THE DOTTED TO THE SOLID POSITION BETWEEN SIGNALS, THE LIGHTSHIP IS ABOUT A THIRD OF A MILE AWAY.

The foghorn and radio signals are emitted simultaneously. Radio being practically instantaneous and sound taking about 5½ seconds to go a nautical mile, the interval between signals gives a vessel's distance from the lightship.

By pressing a button the operator sends out a musical tone of a certion frequency. A receiving set on the lightship, tuned to the exact pitch or frequency of the tone, sets relays to clicking on a control panel.

Immediately a sonorous fog horn, powered by a huge tank of compressed air, begins its intermittent bellowing. The radio signals switch over to continuous broadcasting, instead of sending out bearings only 15 minutes out of the hour.

A microphone mounted on the ship picks up the various sounds, enabling the operator on shore to be certain the foghorn is working.

If any of the equipment fails to respond when the operator sends the activating tone signal, or if anything goes wrong putting one of the semi-automatic devices out of action, the shore operator merely presses another button, and a substitute duplicate set of apparatus on the lightship goes into action.

W. P. Keasbey

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"I wasn't giving her any test questions—we were just commenting on your henna rinse."

Today's Quotation

Method is good in all things. Order governs the world.—SWIFT

Brevities

We suggest that before nations bury the hatchet after this war, they thoroughly sterilize it so that it will not sprout and grow a crop of battleaxes.—St. Louis Star-Times.

The sailor who took 85 of his shipmates home to dinner with him was very considerate of them. But we do hope he telephoned his mother in advance.—Grit.

Tribute to Unselfishness

Plainview, Texas

It happened in Burns, Oregon.

A letter from a young Texas girl who is an Army bride contains an inspiring little story. After nearly six months in areas where war profiteering was the rule and housing for Army folk hard to obtain, this girl's husband was sent to Burns, Oregon, on detached service, which generally means that Army quarters are not available. The young couple started hunting for a room and finally found an excellent one. The lady of the house informed them that if they had their ration books meals would be included. Explaining the episode the young Texas girl wrote: "My husband, feeling that this was very satisfactory, asked the lady how much the room and board would be. She simply laughed and said, 'Oh, for goodness sake! We don't want a thing. We're just trying to do our little bit to help the war effort. The room is yours if you want it!'

"Believe me," continues the former Plainview girl. "I think that is being a perfect patriot, and she is only one of the many women with the same patriotic spirit in this town."

This little story is a tribute to the loving and unselfish spirit of this resident of Burns who has made life cheerful and the way easier for a young war bride and her soldier husband.

Japanese and Tipping

Many Japanese public servants, barbers, bootblacks, waiters, and the like, are grossly offended if a patron offers them a tip without first slipping it into a specially prepared envelope for the purpose. This is because the giving of "naked money" gratuities "lowers their dignity"; another form of Nippon's "face-saving" tradition.

NEWS ITEM— BERN.. ARCHBISHOP OF MILAN CHARGES NAZIS WITH SACKING ITALIAN CHURCHES.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Snow*

By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*One Puzzled Pup*

By Rodgers

"Now, let's see—" T.W. thought out loud— "'Hot and bothered,' that's what you're supposed to be—"
"As soon as you realize something - something Sponge thought you'd have realized by now. Hum-m"
"Oh-oh! I've got it. 'Hot and bothered' is right!"
"But you'll survive," he chuckled-
And left me more puzzled than ever!

The Adventures of Waddles—*You'll Wear It—and Like It!*

By The Hagers

"I wonder what I ought to wear," Said Ted, "when I'm shot through the air."
"A well-dressed cannon-ball that sails, Should wear a top hat, Ted, and tails."
"No! No!" the Great Magician quacked. He had Ted's costume for the act.
"Here's what you'll have to wear en route." "Great Scott!" cried Ted. "A union suit!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1943 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Peace" on the Hip

When the Nazis the other day talked of reprisals with secret weapons for the bombing of Berlin, they doubtless meant to suggest something more scary than peace moves. But whenever they talk of peace moves they are talking of one of their most used secret weapons.

"Peace"—and the Nazis, like all German militarists, never use the word without quotation marks—is something Hitler has always carried in a holster and for a long time he was "quicker on the draw" than any of his adversaries. Before the world posse got so hot on his trail he had bagged the Rhineland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, at the deadly point of "peace." When he is at last cornered he will hardly lay that pistol down.

It is not too long since folk out in the hills of Tennessee had to deal with similar characters. Not too long, that is, for Mr. Hull still to have an instinct for it. When he told reporters in his press conference that from now until further notice they could quote him daily in the negative where peace rumors were concerned, he was spiking the last gun that will remain in the Nazi fist.

Meanwhile the free peoples need not become too alarmed about peace rumors just so long as they do not become too optimistic about them. Peace rumors can be a threat to that complete victory for which the United Nations fight only if they seduce Americans and their allies into laxity at the moment when the peak of exertion is demanded.

But if this danger exists, there exists in peace rumors an even greater danger to the Nazis. This is that the peace pistol will backfire. Nazi denials of peace moves are intended to prevent this backfire. Possibly the denials followed Nazi observations of the effect of peace rumors on the German people, who must be more susceptible to them with every bomb that falls on the fatherland.

If the free peoples, and especially those among them who have known the least hardship of the war, could only be trusted to "take it," a great barrage of peace rumors today could as decisively affect the duration of the war as a half-dozen more break-throughs on the Russian front, or a dozen raids on Nazi industrial strongholds. But "peace," as Hitler has found out, is a dangerous weapon to handle, and while there can be any doubt as to the direction in which it may go off, it is better to leave it unloaded.

Wacs or Fathers

It would require less than one-half of one per cent of the 14,000,000 childless women in the United States to save 50,000 fathers from the January draft. Latest figures from the War Department make unmistakably clear the urgent need for WAC enlistments to relieve soldiers to replace the 70,000 army casualties to date. They reveal, too, a disappointing lack of response to the current WAC drive.

Two years after Great Britain entered the war (with a total feminine population of 15,800,000 women between the ages of 18 and 64), 1,000,000 of her young women were serving in the Auxiliary Territorial Service alone, whereas at this same stage in America's war effort, enlistments in the WAC total only about 65,000. It is true that Britain has conscripted women for its services, but well over a million had volunteered before compulsory mobilization.

No loyal American would readily concede that his countrywomen are less patriotic than their English cousins, but the burden of proof for the moment rests squarely on the shoulders of American women.

"Taint Funny, McGee"

The American soldier can "dish it out" but can he "take it"? This is the question likely to arise among readers of American headlines on the British Broadcasting Corporation's new rules about jokes. From the American headline writer's point of view, the rules worth stressing are those that apply to jokes about American soldiers. So millions of Americans may never know that the B. B. C. has just issued a list of taboos that rules out many jokes.

It happens that the American soldier and "honey chile" are on the list, but so are the British Home Guard, the black market, the police, the feminine branches of the services, army officers, liquor, and the bombing of Germany.

How to explain the bans? The Associated Press seems to have done so unconsciously. In a delightful non sequitur, its dispatch reads: "It could not be learned what caused the bans. There has been no recent criticism of the B. B. C. except for the chronic complaint that its programs are dull."

New Jobs for Old

It's not only war plants and returning G. I.'s that will have to "convert" to new jobs when the war is over. The thank-you-ma'am of industrial employment must be crossed by the war worker, too.

War workers who are "on the beam" are already anticipating the need for re-training and re-direction of their skills. Courses in adult education were never more popular or more varied than they are today. Many trade schools are operating on a 24-hour basis, and while they are geared to the wartime needs of today, their programs can be quickly adjusted to the new opportunities of peacetime industries.

President Roosevelt's proposal for the development of an educational program for returning war veterans has done much to turn public thought toward the postwar adjustment to come. And none too soon. Within a year after Germany is beaten, some experts estimate, production in the United States will be cut 50 per cent. Those who recall what happened after World War One will know what that can mean.

Industrial unemployment at that time was followed by demobilization of the Army. Men were reduced to selling fruit and pencils on the street corners. Women who held jobs became so unpopular that oftentimes men refused to work with them, and trade unions barred them from membership.

There is reason to believe that conditions will not be as chaotic after this war. But there will still be major adjustments. That is why the smart war worker today—man or woman—is making ready for the industrial gear-changing, and will be quick to turn in his wartime training for a new peacetime model.

In Defense of OPA

In the scheme of attack that would nullify America's war against inflation it now comes the turn of the Office of Price Administration to bear the brunt. A special committee of the House has scored the use of extra-legal methods by OPA in regulating meat prices. The Disney Bill would breach OPA ceilings on oil. Other measures would transfer fuel price fixing powers to Mr. Ickes; food price fixing to Food Administrator Jones. Labor is complaining that ceilings are not being held. The attack is on. It must be repulsed.

Some of the attacks on OPA have been subtle. When businessmen complained of "theorists and professors" and the demand went up for "practical" men in OPA, men who had "carried a precinct," or had "met a pay roll," it was assumed that an internal improvement in OPA, with more men drawn from business, a simplification of procedures, and a reduction in legal complications would answer criticisms and gain wider support for the useful idea of keeping prices down for the protection of all.

This, of course, was the supposition on which Mr. Bowles acted when he became OPA general manager and undertook reforms. But it daily becomes clearer that what many OPA foes want is not reform, but nullification of OPA's effectiveness in controlling prices on whatever specific products the individuals or groups are interested in.

There is this to be said: With all its weaknesses the American anti-inflationary effort has made positive gains. The Monthly Survey of the American Federation of Labor for November credits this effort with saving the average family about $500 since the war began. The rise in living costs has been held, thus far, to about 25 per cent. In the last war, during a comparable period, living costs had advanced at least 50 per cent.

What has held these costs down? The average American knows that the largest single factor has been the ceiling prices of OPA. This leads to the conclusion that those who have something to sell and who oppose OPA, oppose it not because it has failed but because it has worked too well.

Let each individual reflect soberly on the effect on himself of a breach in ceilings at this time with price increases granted to all the interests presently clamoring for them. Let each group with an axe to grind carefully consider there can be no lifting of controls on any specific product without consequent, and augmented, demand for an equal lifting all down the line.

And it is only realistic to observe that if some, namely farmers, have influence in Congress; others, Labor for example, have a potency at the White House. If one wants ceilings for the other fellow, he must accept them himself. "Who rides the tiger cannot dismount."

Wasting His Salt

Toymakers Know How to Intrigue Dad

These are the days to visit the toy shops to hear the children laughing, and their mothers and their aunts, and their fathers, too. For this is one shopping expedition that papa appears thoroughly to enjoy, perhaps because it renews memories of his own boyhood.

Above all, this year, the toyshop visitor is made aware of dolls—on the counters, in the cases, and languishing in corners they stand, sit, or recline, as likely as not with their arms outstretched as if exclaiming to every passing child, "Take me home!" More winsome than ever seem these dolls—seldom do they have the standardized expressionless look of most of the dolls of yesterday. They are cute and winsome, with waved hair that looks real, and gay with bright colored ribbons and fluffy dresses. Some are in the uniforms of the Waves, Wacs, or Spars. There are boy dolls, too, in Army, Navy, and Marine Corps uniforms.

* * *

Stuffed animals almost vie with the dolls in number. They are either pretty or funny, sometimes both, what with penguins, pink elephants, teddy bears, puppies, and roosters, all so decorative that mamma will be tempted to tuck them among the sofa cushions as bits of color. Bambi and Pluto, both from the Disney movie cartoons, are here, together with playful gray kittens and whimsical black Scotties, and pandas whose black spots seem the more brilliant so shining white is the rest of their fur. There is a cat which plays a tune if you wind her up with a key.

In the toy shop we visited the other day, a long showcase is filled with dolls representing historical personages and another case is filled with oriental figures garbed in ancient fabrics, very lovely. In still another case there are glamor girls who look so like movie stars that you try to identify their inspirations. There are doll peasants from many European countries, surrounded by the flags of the United Nations, and dolls as big as two-year-olds, dressed as Raggedy Ann, or as Dutch damsels and boys with yellow hair. To keep up with the fashions, there are cases of dresses in the mode to re-clothe last year's dolls.

To go with the dolls there are miniature kitchens, with all the standard brands of packaged goods in miniature, and child-size tables and benches to go with them. Doll dishes come in pretty color sets.

Of rocking horses there are no end, many of them slung in frames that keep them from romping all over the room and snarling up the rugs. For vehicles that can be pushed or pulled there are jeeps, tanks, destroyers, and toy soldiers to go with them that are funny rather than grim.

Sleds, toboggans, skis and archery sets hold their own, with Chinese checkers in a variety of forms, together with darts, Monopoly, and jig-saw puzzles that have gone strongly in for map subjects this year when the youngsters hear geographical names as frequently at home as at school. The bookshelves are labelled Nature, Dogs and Horses, Information and Hobbies, and Old Favorites.

Play uniforms for boys now include those of the armed forces, as well as the old favorite Indian, fireman, cowboy, and Uncle Sam suits. Caps can be purchased separately to denote the juvenile inclination toward the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.

* * *

Miniature railroads are set up with such a variety of equipment that papa can barely keep his hands off the electrical knobs that set them in operation, after he has tried the miniature hockey game, and tossed the basket ball into a net that rings a bell when his aim is true. Another game that never lacks volunteer demonstrators is in a frame that contains an assemblage of paddles with which you can flip a golf ball into a pocket if you think faster than your opponent in your choice of the rod to operate the right paddles.

More varied than ever are the practical toy-building blocks, airplane models, and modeling sets with which individually designed bookends can be made. There is a pegged landscape with which any child can set up a new garden every day. Spidery towers can be built of special square toothpicks, assembled with glue, and there is a fascinating outfit for juvenile dress designers.

Ever new but always old is the toy shop.

ERNEST C. SHERBURNE

They Couldn't Believe Germany Had Lost

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I heard Mr. Hurd's broadcast Nov. 11. I, too, was at 3rd A. I. C. at Issoudon on Nov. 11, 1918 (Sgt. 2nd Reg. 3rd Co. A. S. M.) I was, indeed, grateful to hear someone other than myself say what Mr. Hurd said. He echoed and described my thoughts as at that time. After returning to the United States in June, 1919, I tried to tell some persons, but they would not believe it.

Bay Village, Ohio — CHARLES F. SUTLIFF

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to take this opportunity to tell you how much we are enjoying the news broadcast of The Christian Science Monitor.

As we listen to it over our Station WCAE it is very clear and distinct, even from the other side of the globe.

Last evening (Nov. 11), we enjoyed Mr. Hurd's talk so much. The picture he painted of that first Armistice Day in France was so vivid and so new to me, it surely would heal any thoughts of isolationism or a negotiated peace.

May we not have Mr. Hurd's talk about that first Armistice Day in France printed in The Christian Science Monitor?

Pittsburgh — (MRS.) HELEN M. LEITH

An excerpt from Mr. Hurd's broadcast is published herewith:

An incident in your analyst's experience in the last war seems the most pertinent summing up of this Armistice Day. Twenty-five years ago this morning, I was with my fighter-plane squadron at Issoudun, France, when the armistice report came through. Instead of the expected wild jubilation, there was utter quiet. Everyone seemed a bit dazed. A group of us decided we must snap out of it. We hopped into our 1918 fighters, flimsy affairs compared with today's planes and with no parachutes, of course, and flew over Issoudun where we put on the hottest show of stunting seen in years.

Flying back to camp, we still found that there was no real jubilation. My newspaperman instinct then led me to check not only my fellow officers but the enlisted men of the various squadrons. What at first seemed a state of daze soon turned out to be something else—a wholesale sense that something was wrong! Typical was one Sergeant's comment: "It's just cockeyed, Lieutenant! I can feel it in my bones!"

What I was seeing was the same remarkable thing noticeable in this war, in Britain and America, as the people instinctively felt the right course to take far ahead of their governments—the instinct for the real truth coming through common, simple people. For that armistice really marked a German victory. When Hitler rose to power 15 years later, it was to rouse a Germany by telling it that it had never been defeated. Proof was that the armistice found no enemy soldiers on German soil, while Germany's armies were deep in Allied territory. We can be sure the same trick will be tried this time.

But the men in the ranks sensed it even then—well before history had recorded that fact.

Abraham Lincoln is credited with saying that God must have loved the common people because he made so many of them. In this case we can add, "Yes, and he speaks the truth through those same people—if those in authority will only listen to *that voice!*"

What Can We Say to the Germans?

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

The big question which Messrs. Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin may well be considering at this very moment is probably this: "What does unconditional surrender mean?" Or, to put it differently, "When do we start talking business with the Germans?"

Undoubtedly many peace feelers have already been put out by the Germans, among whose leaders are some conservatives and realists. One of the most interesting lists of possible peace terms was published in this newspaper a week ago today. It contained proposals to give Russia all of Eastern Europe and a warm-water port as deep in the West as Trieste; the return of Germany's ill-gotten gains; and the surrender of 30,000 Nazis as war criminals.

With such terms wafting through the diplomatic antechambers, with the block-busters obliterating Berlin and other great German cities, and with the German armies everywhere in retreat—however stubborn—it is obviously time to discuss practically the question of postwar treatment of the Reich.

And the question may well be: "Is there any way by which we can speed the collapse of the Reich?" In 1918, the Germans were offered an alternative to a desperate last-ditch continuation of the war. It was embodied in Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, it promised the hope of survival to the German people, and it was embraced not only by the common people but by the real, if secret, leaders of Germany as a means of living to prepare for the second World War. It substantially shortened the war.

Today the Germans have been offered no alternative to stubborn resistance. They have no promise for national survival in the event of defeat, but rather the prospect of fierce reprisals at the hands of their victims and enemies which spell national and individual doom. Better, then, they may think, to resist until the last ditch in the hope that the Allies might weary, or quarrel. Were it not for this dismal, hopeless, bloody prospect, it would seem reasonable to expect the Germans to crack under the bombings and reverses.

And if the Big Three could offer to the Germans today—not to the Nazis, nor to the militarists, but to the little people—any guarantee of survival provided they stopped fighting, one might well suppose that the offer would undermine their resistance despite all the terroristic efforts of the Gestapo. Such an offer, without being in any sense dishonorable or tricky, could be a perfectly legitimate diplomatic and psychological weapon to shorten the war and win it with less bloodshed.

If such an offer were to provide a "soft peace" it might serve only the disastrous end of paving the way for the third World War. The indispensable minimum meaning of "unconditional surrender" would be to remove all Germany's ill-gotten gains, punish the war criminals, and take continuing steps to destroy the Reich's future war-making capacity. That involves disarmament of industrial war-potential as well as of fighting tools, future supervision and impairment of sovereignty for a long time, and possible dismemberment of the Bismarck Reich. It may also mean that Britain and the United States would not be able or willing to protect Germans from possibly unbridled reprisals by their tragic victims: Poles or Czechs or Norwegians or Dutch or Danes or Russians or French or Italians.

Moreover, Allied peace terms might well include demands for the rebuilding of damaged Europe by German labor and resources. For Russian, French, Danish, Dutch, Belgian, Czech industry destroyed or looted, it might be reasonable to ask for the transfer of German industry from the Ruhr or Silesia. If such plans were carried through, Germany might be forcibly thrust back into the status of an agrarian State, depleted of resources and manufactures. It would be only right that whatever remains of German machine tools, factories, etc., should go to replace what German military force has destroyed. And similarly, other German riches might be demanded to help restore other values that have been destroyed by Nazi aggression.

In short, there does not seem to be any safe way in which the German people can be offered any alternative to effectual ruin except in so far as post-surrender "ruin" might be more tolerable than devastating horror from the skies and war waged in the streets of city and hamlet, while even a stern peace might hold out hope for eventual recovery under strict conditions.

However, sooner or later we will have to remember that behind the mad mesmerism of these Nazi years, behind the Prussian militarism and Teutonic arrogance of the centuries, there lie many fine and good qualities. With the uninfected fragments of Germany, the Germany that produced Goethe and Beethoven and sent to the United States many of its finest citizens, we must ultimately make peace. It must be a peace enabling the Germans, to win their way back to self-respect.

Why the Treasury Opposes a Sales Tax

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

Many open-minded people are genuinely perplexed over the question of a sales tax.

Last October, Mr. Morgenthau told the House Ways and Means Committee that four-fifths of all the Nation's income is going to people earning less than $5,000 a year. This group, he admitted, "presents the greatest potential danger from the inflationary standpoint."

Well then, it is asked, why not apply a sales tax to this group? It would fall directly on living costs, and would absorb immediately part of the inflationary purchasing power below the $5,000-income level. Yet Mr. Morgenthau resisted the idea in the House; the Ways and Means Committee itself rejected the proposal; Mr. Morgenthau again opposed it in Senate testimony yesterday, and it is fair to say that unless the Administration makes a militant fight for it (the exact contrary of its purpose), the sales tax will not be enacted.

Is there an inconsistency here, and what is its explanation if any? It was with an air of frank curiosity, mingled with suspicion or even hostility, that some members of the Senate Finance Committee on Monday heard Mr. Morgenthau and Randolph Paul, Treasury general counsel, present their anti-sales tax arguments. At some risk of oversimplification, and without taking sides in the matter, this is an effort to set down their viewpoint. It omits the important political aspect, for labor violently opposes a sales tax, and the Administration, of course, is very much aware of labor pressure.

Basically, what the Treasury says is that it is easier to collect specific, individual excise taxes than general, over-all sales taxes applied to everything. If Congress would let it, the Treasury would like to levy additional taxes on certain nonessentials and luxuries, like candy, chewing gum, soft drinks and the like, and thereby raise $2.5 billions of additional income. Instead of that, however, the House cut proposed excise tax increases to only $1.2 billions.

The arithmetic of the Treasury argument is as follows: A general 10 per cent retail sales tax applied to all articles would yield about $6 billions. Most sales tax advocates, however, would not go so far; they would make exemptions, and acknowledge that an unqualified general tax would be a harsh expedient, if not mitigated to exempt "necessities of life." The Treasury recoils from the idea. It would penalize big families to the advantage of small families, if necessities were not exempted, because big families buy more bread, clothing, and furniture.

If the "necessities of life" are exempted the tax yield would be reduced $2.4 billions; if medicine is exempted the yield would drop $200 millions; if clothing is exempted the yield would drop another $1.1 billions.

Thus a 10 per cent sales tax with these exemptions would yield only $2.6 billions. This is not the end, however. Of this amount $1.2 billions would come from goods and services already subject to specific Federal excise taxes. If these are excluded the revenue is down to $1.4 billions.

To collect the tax, the Treasury argues, would not be an easy matter. Retail sales would require a record, which would be awkward, it is charged, on 2,500,000 businessmen. It would require detailed Government bookkeeping and Federal check on business.

Finally the Treasury argues that a general sales tax would be more apt to set off demands for higher wages and farm prices, than specific excise taxes or higher income taxes.

These arguments may or may not seem valid to the reader, but they are apt to disabuse him of any preconceived idea that a general sales tax is an easy solution to the whole tax problem. The Treasury is not wilfully blocking a reform just for the fun of obstructing progress as some fiscal writers might make it appear. On the contrary the Treasury offers arguments of sufficient plausibility to require that they be reckoned with before so sweeping an alteration in Federal tax policy is adopted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months ... $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.